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Weigh out of here. No check rods. Al friction received in balls. (v1,n1,tf.)

Poet's Corner.

(Written for the SHAKOPEE ARGUS.)

STANZAS.

BY W. HOWARD PERRIGO.

In the long ago we wandered—
Among the flowrets fair;
And listened by the brooklet,
To music rich and rare;
And as we twined together—
A wreath of blooming flowers;
We dreamed of future sunlight—
And happy blissful hours.

No clouds of care then gathered—
To shroud our hearts in gloom;
But love and hope united—
Our pathway to illume;
Ah, gayly passed those moments—
Without a shade of sadness;
With rough; to mar the sunlight—
Of love, of hope, and gladness.

We now afeal are severed—
Far from those scenes of youth;
And many hopes then cherished—
Have proved of fickle truth;
Yet still within our hearts, the fires
Of friendship burns as bright;
As in the years a by-gone—
Those hours of sweet delight.

Stephensport, Ky., 1862.

The Veiled Secret.

Rains fall; suns shine; winds flee;
Brooks run; yet few know how;
Do not thou too deeply search
Why thou lovest me now.

Perhaps, by some command
Sent earthward from above,
Thy heart was doomed to lean on mine;
Mine to enjoy thy love.

Why ask, when joy doth smile,
From what bright heaven it fell?
Men mar the beauty of their dreams
By tracing their source too well.

There's No Dearth of Kindness.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours:
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
Outward, we are spurning—
Trampling one another!
While we are only yearning
At the name of "brother!"

There's no dearth of kindness
Or love among mankind,
But in darkling loneness
Hooded hearts grow blind!
Full of gladness tingling,
Soul is shut from soul,
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

There's no dearth of kindness,
Though it be unspoken,
From the heart it buildeth
Rainbow smiles in token—
That here be none so lowly;
But have some angel-touch:
Yet, nursing love unholy,
We live for self too much!

As the wild-rose bloweth,
As runs the happy river,
Kindness freely floweth
In the heart forever;
But if men will hunker
Ever for golden dust,
Kindliest hearts will canker,
Brightest spirits rust.

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
Oh, cherish God's best giving,
Falling from above!
Life were not worth living,
Were it not for Love!

Select Miscellany.

From the Literary Companion.

COLONEH; OR, THE ROVER OF THE CHEROKEES!

A ROMANCE OF THE LONE STAR REPUBLIC.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SIEGE OF BEXAR.

It was evening, a soft and beautiful evening, that the Texan army lay posted in the neighborhood of Bexar, the white tents gleaming picturesquely from the thick shadow of the groves in which they lay.

Nowhere, upon the wide earth, does the sky of night bend nearer down upon the gazer, than in this beautiful country—each starry eye gazing softly, tenderly, as if striving to hold sweet communion with human hearts—the milky way glittered with a band of sparkling gems, like a diamond studded coronet worn on the brow of some orient beauty; while through the fields of deep blue either walked,

"Larger constellations, burning,"

with such dazzling lustre as never greets the vision in our colder, northern clime.

Bexar lay upon the edge of a vast plain, with only the rippling flow of the Salado which begirt a large portion of the city, to break the hush and repose of the night. Far away to the south and west stretched open prairies, extending hundreds of miles away down to the coast of the gulf.

A little distance above the city, in a small open space surrounded by a natural defence of chapparal, lay encamped the Texan volunteers, few in number; but strong in their righteous purpose to win liberty for their fair country or dye the soft turf of the San Antonio country with their blood

It was early in the evening, and all was quiet in the camp. Apparently the camp lay at ease; and yet each volunteer was meditating the approaching conflict—for, in secresy and silence, lest the surrounding country filled with Spanish and Mexican adherents to Santa Anna's cause should gain cognizance of their intention, and Colonel Milam, the brave officer who held command of the besiegers encamped without Bexar, that day communicated his decision that the city must be carried by storm in the shelter of the night shadows. And every volunteer was prepared. Though lounging carelessly about the tents, or sauntering under the starlight through the green lanes bordered by the chapparal, each was ready to spring to the ranks when the hour should come for the signal, "Boys, on to Bexar!"

Among the volunteers who were impatient for the hour when they might strike a blow for Liberty and Texas, foremost were the two brave young frontiersmen, Allan Hilton and David Grantley. They were now walking thoughtfully among the shades of the trees at a little distance from the camp, each busy with his own dreams, upon which, mayhap, intruded tenderer visions than of battle or conquest—visions of bright eyes and tender lips which, the victories won, should smile upon the gallant soldier's return.

"Richard," said Allan, after a long pause, "For one, I am very sanguine in regard to this struggle between Texas and Mexico. It seems impressed on my mind that our cause is a righteous one and *must* prevail. It recalls a memory of stories of the Revolution, when men left their ploughs and workshops, and armed themselves to drive the red-coats from their homes and their hearth-stones. Santa Anna will be driven back over the Rio Grande again in a hurry, and every black Mexican and Spaniard with him. To-night we must enter the city and never leave it till we have taken the Alamo. It is well garrisoned, I know, but there's nerve enough in two hundred pairs of arms like this," and the stalwart frontiersman held forth his own muscular one under the starlight, "to drive every one of our oppressors from the soil. But what's the matter Dick? you look as blue as though you never expected to see the Guadaloupe again. You ought to be thankful that no bright eyes there are watching your coming. I have wondered often, Dick, that you never fell in love with any of the pretty settlement girls."

"Perhaps it was reserved for *another* to make impression on my heart," replied the young man, smiling, half sadly. "Allan, I have kept a secret from you which I will now disclose. We are both going into this night's siege—I may fall before the walls of the Alamo are scaled—and, if I should perish, who would carry the news to *her?*"

"Oh, don't look on the dark side!" said Allan, cheerfully, for he was of a sanguine, hopeful temperament, while Richard Grantley possessed a more sensitive organization. "I don't mean, for my own part, to feel the taste of a Mexican bullet; neither will you. Our time hasn't come yet. I mean to settle down yet on the Guadeloupe farm when we shall have whipped these Mexicans and sent them home again; and you—well, you haven't yet told me about this mysterious *her!* Why, Dick, upon my word, I thought you had escaped the snares of rosy cheeks and bright eyes! You have kept the secret pretty close, Dick."

And there, standing under the starlight, to the friend of his boyhood, Richard Grantley recounted the old story which has been spoken, and will be spoken still, so long as men will love and women listen, of his encounter with the beautiful French girl during the preceding summer's journey, of his tarrying at the Acadian villiage, and of the plighted faith he bore away from their parting interview.

"And she is good and true as she is beautiful, Allan!" he added, at the close of the recital—"a bright, sparkling, childish little thing, who has my heart as wholly as if I had known and loved her all my life. You can judge something of my happiness by your own, when my dear sister Lucy promised to become your wife. When the troubled affairs of our country are settled—if I escape the chances of war—I hope to bring my Jeanette to my own home. If I fall, some one will carry her the sad story of my fate. But, with you, Allan, I will not look on the dark side. If ever people were justified in taking up arms against a tyrant, then we Texans are. But a strange story this—and strange plans building up a future on the eve of an attack!" and the young man glanced at the old musket upon which he stood leaning.

"Yes, it is better to look on the bright than the dark side of a picture," said a voice suddenly in close proximity to the two young men; and they turned to perceive the elegant figure of a young and handsome man clad in in a new gray uniform, standing near them.

"Pardon me, gentlemen," he said, gracefully doffing his cap from which floated a black plume, "for unwittingly becoming a listener to the last words of your conversation; though I will confess that I can scarcely sympathize with the young soldier who leaves his love behind, since, should I fall in the contemplated attack upon the fortress of yonder city sleeping so calmly under the starlight, none would shed a tear for the fate of Emile de Leon. But *pardonnesz, messieurs*—I intrude!" and he would have moved away.

"Nay, no intrusion! Soldiers have a common brotherhood!" replied Allan, frankly, while Richard was charmed by the singular sweetness and modulation of his manly voice.

"Thanks! I had strayed from the camp—for I could not sleep upon the eve of the siege, as some of the soldiers are doing. You say truly, sir—soldiers have a common brotherhood; and, in this hour, though I cannot sympathize you both, who doubtless have left some fair mistress behind to send up daily orisons for your safety, yet I can sympathize with this brave band of volunteers who have risen against the rule of the Mexican tyrant, Santa Anna. And it was to give my feeble aid, that I joined my company, the New Orleans Greys, who but this morning, under Captain Morris, arrived at your camp."

"Ah, then you belong to the Greys?" asked Richard with animation. "I judged as much by your uniform. A valuable addition your help will prove, I believe, to our cause during the siege"

"Thanks, *Monsieur!* It is the duty of every man, with a love for liberty in his heart, to lend his aid, be it much or little, to the cause of the oppressed. The Mexicans outweigh you in point of numbers and discipline; but the arm that is raised in a righteous cause always does double execution in the day of retribution. I believe the Texans will win freedom; and, before this day week's sunrise, her lone starry banner will float from the stone battlements of yonder Alamo!" pointing toward the city. "And with my own hand I hope to unfurl it there."

The firm, mauly tones of the young soldier's voice—his undaunted courage and hope—did much toward strengthening the faith of the two frontiersmen; and another hour passed quickly with the trio walking slowly beneath the starlight in the shadows of the mesquit trees.

Suddenly a low, but clear bugle note broke the stillness.

"The signal!" said the young men, starting—and each, looking well to the rifle upon his arm, hastened toward the camp from which came crowding the band of two hundred volunteers in readiness for the march.

And in a few minutes more, close in the shelter of the dark chapparal skirting the roadside to the city's limit, that little file of soldiers, without the sound of martial music or roll of drum, wound their way in the deep hush of the evening toward Bexar, sleeping calmly below.

CHAPTER XIV.

INEZ NAVARRO.

It was midnight when the little band of Texans emerged from the mesquit shadows, crossed the bridge which spanned the Salado, and entered the city whose inhabitants were quietly sleeping.

The full blaze of the starlight revealed the picturesque aspect of the old Spanish-Mexican city—its streets running parallel with the sides of the great Plaza, its stuccoed stone cathedral, its houses of grey *adobes*, the windowless huts of the poorer classes of natives plastered with mud and thatched with thickly interwoven *tula*, a species of coarse fibrous river grass and the more pretensious houses of the rich constructed in the old Spanish style of architecture. The square of the Alamo was hushed and deserted. Its group of daily loungers were quietly sleeping; and the fortress itself, held by the Mexicans, loomed up in the starlight, a mass of irregular stuccoed buildings with open court and surrounded by a high wall, like some old fortification of feudal times. Close by, stood a church whose door, decorated by stucco moldings, opened upon the square; and this cathedral was now also fortified by the Mexican army.

By day, these irregular, massive buildings would have looked material enough, and perhaps the crowd of indolent, idle Mexicans, smoking *cigaritos*, or the tall form of the blanketed Indian, attired in his beads and finery, stalking through the plaza, might not have added to the attractiveness of the scene; but then, under the quiet hush of the midnight, with the shadow of some old tower slanting across the pavement while another stood in clear outline against the deep blue sky, all seemed picturesque and lovely—and one involuntarily regretted that the streets of the sleeping city and the square of the Alamo must soon resound with the clash of arms, the rattle of musketry and the groans of the wounded

But the little Texan army filing along the streets of Bexar had small leisure for surveying the picturesqueness of the old foreign city with its dreamy Spanish aspect. Men who have heavy chains about their limbs do not pause to dwell on external influences of beauty or romance; rather are they "up and doing," striving to snap asunder their manacles and stand freemen again. Thus was it with the volunteers.

Foremost among the company of gallant New Orleans Greys who trod the quiet streets of the city ere they entered the square of the Alamo, was the young Lieutenant Emile de Leon. Before attacking the fortress, it had been decided upon to obtain possession of the houses of the town—and then, the citizens in their power, the Alamo must inevitably surrender. For this purpose, the principal streets were visited by bands of the Texans; the chief public edifices were taken; and the inhabitants fell powerless into the hands of the besiegers.

With a little detachment of picked men, Lieutenant de Leon turned into a quiet and retired street at some remove from the business portion of the town, whose houses, standing amid thickets of deep shade trees and constructed in the Spanish style, wore an exclusive air This quarter was inhabited by the descendants of the old Spanish families from the Canary Islands who first founded the city of San Antonio de Bexar upwards of one hundred years before; and the houses were of a century's age, overrun with luxuriant vines, and with the galleries, jealousies, open courts and fountains of the antiquated period of their erection.

While his men entered the various courts of the dwellings, and with heavy knocks upon the doors and loud cries, "Surrender! Surrender, in the name of the Texan army!" the young Lieutenant, who had become separated from his band crossed the courtyard of a picturesque, old house which stood apart in a thick cluster of locust trees, and gave the same loud call which rang out strangely on the silence.

But before his tones could be repeated, or his heavy footfall cross the threshold of the verandah, he was arrested by a vision of a white robed figure—a young and beautiful girl, with abundant tresses streaming over her shoulders—who appeared from an apartment on the first floor, through whose half-ajar door the faint light of a taper came stealing, and who stayed his progress.

"*Gracios Dios!*" she exclaimed with tearful voice and clasped hands, and, with broken English, added—"for the love of the Santa Maria, *Senor Americano*, spare us!"

"Lady, my business is not with the weak or the defenceless," replied the soldier, instinctively doffing his plumed cap to the beautiful maiden—for the faint light of the waxen taper rays, revealed such delicate Spanish loveliness as had never before greeted Emile de Leon's gaze, as she stood with her white hands clasped—a long, crimson *saya*, or mantle, half enveloping, half concealing a figure of undulating grace and perfection—and that cloud of ebon hair framing a face of exquisite, oval contour and lily paleness. "Fear not, lady," he added in softer accents, perceiving that she shivered with fear and leaned against the pillar close by for support—"do not tremble so! We are only Texan volunteers who desire to shake off Santa Anna's power—not warring upon the peaceful habitants of Bexar whom, we trust, will give us their allied aid. The city is now in successful siege—you may not have known, lady, that the Texan army has lain encamped for days without—and ere long we hope to tear the red Mexican flag from the walls of the Alamo. But fear not, lady! let the dwellers in this house surrender in the Texans name, and no harm shall befall them!"

He spoke firmly; but his voice was deep and soothing, and well calculated to inspire confidence in his listner.

"Ah, senor, my sire lies ill on his couch in yonder room where his daughter has been watching his slumbers," and the maiden pointed to the half-open door—"and what can Inez Navarro say that shall please the *Americano* officer? Manuel Navarro has always been true and loyal to the rule of his native Spain; and, though he would not find it in his noble and generous heart to oppress the Texan settler, yet he would never turn traitor to the government of Mexico. There may be bold and and ambitious men who sit in high places; *los Santa Anna* may be all this, but Manuel Navarro is an old man, and, in his last days, would not give up the faith of his fathers."

"Fear not, lady!" said Lieutenant de Leon, captivated by her gentle dignity and helplessness. "I give you the word of an American soldier and officer that no foot shall cross this threshold. I regret having disturbed you.—Return to your sire, whose rest, I trust, has not been disturbed. *Addio*, Senora!" and, bowing low, he would have retreated from the mansion.

But the gratitude of the Spanish girl was demonstrative.

"Oh, good, brave *Senor Americano*, take with you the gratitude of a lonely girl—for I was left alone with my sire, the slaves having fled when they first heard the loud voices of your soldiers in the streets below. And Don Manuel Navarro, I am sure, will thank you too, and bless you in the name of the Holy Santa Maria, when I recount the story of your kindness!"

Looking upon Inez Navarro, standing there amid the heavy night shadows of the dark verandah—the feeble light from the inner room faintly shining out on her graceful, swaying figure clad in the crimson, silken *saya*, whose folds were held across her breast by one small white, jewelled hand—the luxuriant masses of ebon hair overshadowing her shoulders like a veil—and her tiny feet encased in dainty, velvet sandals—held in thrall by the beams of gratitude which were expressed in her soft, humid eyes, and listening to her thanks uttered in a soft, gliding musical tone—no wonder that the young soldier, whose heart had never been touched by the Creole loveliness of his own native Louisiana, lingered and gazed upon the beautiful girl till the thoughts of the army and the storming of the Alamo faded away like a dim dream.

"Something occurs to me—a thought, which perhaps will bring you aid. Is your father so very ill, senore? Could he bear removal?" he asked presently after a few moments' pause.

"Ah, I know not if he will be long spared," replied Inez in a low and thrilling tone of sadness. "For weeks he has been languishing. Where would you carry him, senor?"

Anywhere, out of Bexar. A besieged city, raked by the storm of Texan and Mexican bullets, is no place for an ill, old man. Besides, our men are desperate with their wrongs; and though I promise my best endeavors, yet I may not be able to avert the ransacking of this old Spanish quarter of the city. Have you no place near by—outside the city—whither you could retreat. Could not your father be borne out on a litter? But who is this, lurking in the shadows?" as a form came stealing up to the house among the shrubbery.

"Pedro, is it you?" asked Inez, addressing the figure—a swarthy Mexican, who crept past her into the hall. "A faithful slave senor whom I felt quite sure could not desert his mistress. It is fortunate that he has returned," she added—"there is a little place, senor, a short distance out of Bexar, where we might bear my sire—a little ranche, near the San Antonio Spring where we have been in summer to drink the waters."

"Then your father had better be removed. Cannot the slaves who have deserted you be induced to return?" asked de Leon.

The Senor Inez summoned the slave who had lingered in the shadows of the hall, shrinking as far as possible from the sight of the dreaded *Americano* officer. After a few words in the Spanish tongue, the swarthy Indian glided away, across the court into the street.

"He will return with the slaves. They are only frightened, and will gladly get out of Bexar to a place of safety," said Inez. "But senor, my father must be apprised of this.—There is much to get in readiness—the litter must be prepared."

"I will leave you for the space of a half hour, to communicate with the commanding officer. Meantime, senora, have no fears; I will send several of my men to keep guard in the court of this house. You will be in readiness by the time of my return?"

"*Si Senor! Santa Marie* bless you for ever!" exclaimed the beautiful Spanish maiden, bedewing his hands with her tears. "I will do anything to get from this place!" and she shuddered as the shouts of the distant soldiery fell upon her ears from the square of the Alamo they were just entering.

Lifting one of her white, jewelled hands to his lips, and doffing his plumed cap with that chivalrous courtesy which the true soldier always renders to woman, Lieutenant Emile de Leon hastily retraced his steps amid the thick shadows of the locusts across the courtyard.

CHAPTER XV.

A SERPENT IN ACADIA.

"*Bon nuit, ma petite* Jeanette!"

The voice was a deep-toned, manly one, and wonderous soft and gliding, but withal it had a vibration in it that jarred on the ears of the little French girl, who sat in the living room of her father's cabin beside the little table whereon flared and flickered a tall candle, busy with her dainty embroidery.

The visitor had not paused to knock at the door, though the evening was wearing late to the dwellers in the settlement on the borders of the deep Louisiana forest, for the hands on the antique clock in the corner pointed to nine; but he entered with the air of an old and familiar friend—nay, perhaps he were, or would have been, a *lover*, for an expression of admiration was cast upon the young girl as she bent over her work at the table.

Jeanette Benoit started at the sudden opening of the door and his familiar salutation; but with cold and freezing dignity she rose, dropped her work, and received him.

"*Bon nuit*—good evening, Monsieur Prevaux!" she replied coldly, waving him to the leather-covered chair near the hearth, while she paused, standing beside the table. "Would Monsieur like to speak with *mon pere!*" and she glanced toward the little bed-chamber set off from the kitchen, wherein the old settler and his wife had retired.

"*Non*, my child—it is no matter!" replied the visitor, taking the proffered seat, still bending his gaze upon the maiden, who, after a slight pause, and another glance toward the door of the sleeping apartment as though she would have preferred summoning her father, again seated herself and took up her work.

He was not a young man, this Monsieur Prevaux, the richest planter in all the district around the French village, and who lived in solitary state in his grate frame house, the handsomest in the settlement, a half mile from Jean Benoit's. Forty-five years had lent a few crows-feet to the corners of his small, piercing black eyes—eyes that had an habitual expression of caution and cunning; and his figure thin and straight in youth, grew more negre than ever with the lapse of every year. When he smiled there was a species of fascination in a countenance which, at rest, wore nothing attractive in its hard, cold lineaments; and there was the same species of seductive sweetness in his voice, whose tones he could modulate at will. His dress was a riding suit of dark blue, with bright bell buttons—a fashionable attire for those backwood regions—and he wore studs of brilliants in his shirt front, and a massive seal ring in which a blood stone was set in finest gold gleamed on his hand—the hand whose chill contact had caused a shudder in the maiden as he took hers at the greeting.

Evidently the new-comer who had disturbed her reveries there by the smouldering fire was no favored visitor of the maiden's, for she bent herself assiduously over her sewing, and only answered his queries and remarks by monosyllables and the curtest possible replies. For he had interrupted a pleasant reverie—a dreaming of the distant beloved one—a picturing of a home by the blue waters of the distant Guadalouper, which Richard Grantley had so often described to Jeanette during his stay.—And she had been pleasantly dreaming, too, of the letter from Richard which must now be on its way thither from the Guadaloupe; for full four weeks had elapsed since she had written in reply to his previous letter replete with all the warm affection of the young man's heart—and it was quite time she had received one, since Richard had never proved tardy in his correspondence. Therefore the arrival of this unwelcome visitor was most inopportune to that young girl by the glowing bed of coals in the cabin kitchen whose dreamings were more pleasant than the sound of his silvery voice.

"*Pardonnez moi* the lateness of the hour," said Monsieur Prevaux, glancing toward the clock, then again fastening his little, black eyes upon the countenance of the girl who grew uncomfortable beneath his gaze, "but I saw the light from the windows and ventured in. Besides, little one, I have been desiring this interview for a long time—and now I am fortunate in finding *ma petite* alone," and his voice dropped in a low and confidential tone.

"With *me?* *Alone?*" and Jeanette looked up. "I do not know of any subject on which Monsieur can need to speak to me alone," she said coldly, for she instinctively shrank from the revelation whatever it might be.

The planter smothered an exclamation on his lips, for the coldness of that young girl galled him more than one would have judged by his quiet, unmoved exterior; and again spoke in his silvery voice.

"Jeanette, *ma petite*, listen. You may not have known that, for years, I have loved you—ever since you were a wee bit of a thing, toddling about the doorsteps for the flowers in the grass. And all these years I have been waiting for you—for the time when I might speak to you and ask you to become mistress of my heart and home," and he moved his chair nearer hers and essayed to take her hand.

Jeanette drew her hand away with spirit and decision.

"I do not understand you Monsieur Prevaux. Why, I have always been treated by you as a child—and you are old enough to be——" but here she paused under the glitter of his small eyes which glowed like the live coals on the hearth. Save for this glittering of his eyes, you would not have known what strong anger, what fierce passions swelled this man's heart. Not a feature of his countenance stirred from its hard repose; and when he spoke again his voice was sweet and gliding as ever

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT SPANIARDS THINK OF OUR ARMY.—Last Saturday the Spanish General Prim, accompanied by General Milans del Bosch, Col. Cortazen, Commander Guerra, Senors Ceballas, Navarro, San Miguel, A. R. Fernaudez, T. G. Schomburg and Captain Chauncy, United States Navy, paid a visit to Camp Washington, Staten Island, New York. While there, the *Herald* says:

The conversation turned to the late visit of General Prim and suite to the Army of the Potomac before Richmond. General Milans was most enthusiastic on the subject. He had seen all the armies of Europe; but never had he witnessed anything to surpass the discipline, spirit and pluck of General McClellan's force. He witnessed a review of 30,000 Union soldiers, and stated that their bearing and intelligence were those of veterans of ten years' experience. For General McClellan not to conquer was an utter impossibility. The spirit of the soldiers and the confidence in their leader were such as rendered success beyond the shadow of a doubt. McClellan's plan of operations, in General Prim's opinion, were perfect. It was impossible for the leader of the Army of the Potomac to lose one inch of ground, and the complete subjugation of the rebels was, he thought, only the work of a very few days, at furthest.

Captain Chauncy remarked that of course it was not to be expected that our soldiers could be as perfect as veterans.

General Milans with an immense and peculiarly intelligent shrug, replied: "I do not care if you believe or not, I tell you I have seen thirty thousand of your men in review, and they are as perfect as veterans of ten years' service."

Captain Chauncy stated that the opportunities to see our troops to advantage were very meagre.

General Milans answered that he did not care for show. He had walked about from man to man, and found they not only understood how to use the arms in their hands, but that their intelligence and courage were of the highest order. Such soldiers would suffer no defeat of any consequence.

HOW TO WRITE TO SOLDIERS.—The following article, from a recent number of "The Newbern *Progress*," contains advice which should not be overlooked by those who have friends in the army:

Write cheerfully. Do not enter into long discussions about the miseries of soldiering. We know what the hardships are, and far better than you do. I would not check the expression of a proper sympathy, but we are disposed to whine too much anyhow, and when you start the tune at home we are sure to join in full chorus.

Write long letters, and don't leave any cold blank spots on the sheet, like little patches of snow. Interline and crossline it as much as you please, so that when you get through the regular course of the sheet you will have some nice titbits for dessert.

Write about particulars; we have enough *Generals* here. Tell us how many kittens tumble over the floor; how many calves bawl at the barn; whether Towser's sore foot is well yet or not; what kind of a dress little Mary has got; who took sister Annie sleighing last snow; and, above all, who goes home from singing school with ——, of course you won't mention her name; but you ought to do so, just as if you didn't know anything about it.—And don't forget to speak of church and Sabbath schools, prayer meeting, and what you talk about Sabbath evenings, and what new hymns you sing.

And then, having furnished the colors, our imagination takes the brush and goes to painting, and her finishing stroke is always a returning soldier boy all covered with scars and glory, and when she has laid away her brush, sleep unpins the curtain and covers up the picture of the dear old home.

PATRON.—A physician passing by a stonemason's shop, bawled out—"Good morning, Mr. D——. Hard at work, I see. You finish your gravestones as far as 'In memory of,' and then wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?"

"Why, yes," replied the old man, "unless somebody's sick, and you are doctoring them, then I keep right on."

Martin Van Buren is the only man who ever held the offices of President, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both Houses of Congress.

Thomas H. Benton is the only man who has held a seat in the United States Senate for 30 consecutive years.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

Gen. James Shields, is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.

John Quincy Adams held a position under the Government during every Administration from that of Washington to that of Polk—during which he died. He had been minister to England, member of both Houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

The only instance where three brothers occupied seats in the Lower House at the same time, was when

The Shakopee Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. Macdonald . . . Editor.
M. C. Russell . . Ass't Editor.

SHAKOPEE, ... JUYL 12, 1862.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

A. G. CHATFIELD,
Of Scott County.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

WILLIAM J. CULLEN,
Of Stearns County.

Review of the Week.

Since our last regular issue, stirring scenes have taken place upon the Peninsula, before Richmond. A five days battle has been fought, and the army of the Potomac has retired from the Chickahominy, and an entire change has been made in the base of operations. We elsewhere publish a full account of the battle from the pen of Raymond, the accomplished editor of the *N. Y. Times*. We will not attempt to discuss the causes which rendered it necessary for McCLELLAN to make this change. With the simple remark, that a fearful responsibility rests upon those who have withheld the necessary reinforcements from that general, we give the following extract from Mr. Wilkinson's correspondence, in the *N. Y. Tribune* of July 3d, upon the change which we have referred to:

The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genious. The army will so regard it, and will feel for its commander the admiration and gratitude that saviors of men ever enkindle in loyal hearts. But the brilliancy of this movement will not for an instant dazzle the eyes of the wronged and wrathful men of the Army of the Potomac, nor will it dazzle the sight of the angry people so as to obscure their perception of the *crime against the nation which has made this change of base and front imperiously necessary.* This crime is the refusal to re-inforce McClellan.

That the rebels were reinforced and largely outnumbered our forces, and that the Administration have been guilty of a flagrant dereliction of duty, in not reinforcing McCLELLAN, may be seen from the following extract from the same letter:

On Saturday at the Seven Pines and on Sunday at Fair Oaks, the rebels were so crushed by our fighting that the purpose to drown us in the Chickahominy was abandoned, and the entrenchments before Richmond were speedily sought as a refuge. Jeff. Davis had no sooner reached the city than he telegraphed to General Sibley in Charleston to bring up instantly every soldier in that State who could be spared. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon that officer left in a train for Richmond with two regiments. Telegraphic calls for troops went at the same time from President Davis to every Southern State. A prisoner taken by us yesterday told me that "since a week ago Wednesday" new regiments came into Richmond rapidly, many from Georgia, some from Mississippi, and more from North Carolina, notwithstanding her much vouched for Unionism.

Why were not corresponding efforts put forth by the Administration at Washington to strengthen our army at least to an equality with that of the enemy.

We gnashed our teeth at receiving from President makers and Convention-engineers, instead of corps d'armee, a question for debate; Can a civil engineer be a good general? We had no time to debate whether McClellan was a good General or a bad one. He *was* our general, and the strong grip of the strengthening foe was upon our throats, and we wanted help. We did not care whether it came to us under Halleck, or Burnside, or was committed to McClellan.

In this battle our loss is stated at 20,000 in killed wounded and missing, while that of the rebels, in killed, wounded and prisoners, has been placed at 40,000, and one report has it at 75,000. This last is an exageration, and it will be some time before we can receive any correct report of the losses on either side. We are reported to have taken several thousand prisoners. We are by no means willing to acknowledge a defeat in this movement of McCLELLAN. The manner in which it was executed entitles that officer to the highest praise. In it he has shown more superior generalship than he could have displayed in the capture of Richmond. We hold that movements of this kind, are what exhibit the qualifications of a general.

—Strring events have also transpired in the departments of Banks and Fremont. Stonewall Jackson has been amusing himself with the "Pathfinder" in his Mountain Department. He induced the Humbug of Mariposa, to believe that he was retreating, when he drew Fremont into an ambuscade and taught that exploded individual a severe lesson, viz: that he was no general. The effect of the late raid of Jackson against McDowell, Banks and Fremont, has been to induce the government to consolidate the commands of each of those generals into one—the Army of Virginia—the command of which has been given to Gen'l Pope. Fremont became indignant at being superseded by his inferior in rank, and at his request the Secretary of War very willingly and wisely relieved him. Gen. Sigel has been assigned the command of his corps, and Gen. Schenck the command of the Mountain Department. Gen. Rosencrans has been assigned to the command of the forces in the Southwest, lately commanded by Pope.

—The battle at James Island, near Charles on, S. C., resulted in a defeat to our arms. Gen. Benham who commanded our forces there, has been placed under arrest for failing to discharge his duty as a commanding officer.

—Vicksburg has not yet been taken; although a portion of Faragut's fleet have run the gauntlet of the batteries. A force of three thousand negroes have been detailed by Gen. Butler, to dig a canal around the city; which if successful will leave Vicksburg isolated for all time to come.

The State Convention.

Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, and to them refer our readers for the particulars. We had the honor conferred upon us of attending the Convention as a delegate, and can safely say that in point of numbers and respectability it was second to no convention ever held in the State.

The conduct and acts of the convention speak for themselves, and promptly give the lie, to the slanders which such trembling Abolition Republican organs as the St. Paul *Press*, and its minor satillites of the State, are laboring to circulate. The howlings of these blatant demagogues are but the wailings of dispair, which stares them in the face. The cry of "treason" and "secession" may be echoed henceforth, but it is, like them, "played out," and Othello's occupation gone.

Who is there that was present in that convention, that did not see the positive assurance of victory to the Democratic cause, in the determined countenances of that large and influential congregation of Democrats, who had met in convention? None but the blind! The howl of rage and disappointment which the fanatic of the *Press* sent forth, on the day following the Convention, showed plainly that they read and *interpreted* the hand writing upon the wall.

Let the Hindoos and shriek "traitor" until their throats are scared and blackened with falsehood; the Democracy have framed their platform and placed thereon their standard bearers, and they are determined *to elect them.* We for one prefer to be abused by such blatant plunderers of the public treasury, than to be damned by such faint praise as they would give to such a platform as Horace Greely or Chas. Sumner would frame. We ask no assistance or sympathy from those who could hold a jubilee over the ruins of their country, to celebrate the stealing of a negro.

General Shields.

Charges have been preferred against Gen. Shields for allowing Jackson to escape him; and at the sametime Republican papers and politicians take advantage of the occasion to reflect upon his loyalty and competency as an officer. No truer patriot or braver General is in our service, and we are sure that the secret of the opposition to him is wholly of a political character.—*Mankato Record.*

We heartily endorse the above compliment to the gallant old hero of many battles. We would not hesitate to risk our all, upon the truth of the assertion that the opposition to him is wholly of a political character. Unfortunately for him, he was placed in the department of that miserable and oft exploded humbug Freemont, and every effort is now being made to hold Shields responsible for the blunders of the Missouri plunderer and blunderer.

It is reported that the present assembled wisdom of the Nation—the U. S. Senate—have rejected the nomination of Gen. Shields. We are not surprised at this. Their past conduct would not justify any other action. With them if a general gains a victory he is a perfect Achilles; if he is defeated; a traitor. We cannot but believe that had the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, have selected a number of "statesmanlike" fools to govern this country, he would have fixed upon the present fanatical majority in the U. S. Senate.

The head and front of the offending of Gen. Shields is, that in less than three weeks from the time of assuming command, he fought a battle and secured one of the most important victories of the war; while the Commanding Gen'l—Know Nothing—Union Slide—Banks—was out of danger *on his way to Washington.* Shields was ordered by the War Department to join McDowell, and Banks was attacked by Jackson and compelled to make his "famous retreat." So much for his conduct while with Banks. Now for his *treason* with the "Pathfinder."

It is asserted by the Republican press that he is a traitor because he ordered Col. Carroll to defend the bridge at Port Republic, instead of ordering it destroyed; thus preventing Jackson's passage; but they fail to remember that this censure is not endorsed by any military authority as the same act would have separated the commands of Shields and Freemont, as effectually as it would have cut off Jackson, and thus left him undisturbed to do with Freemont as he pleased. A cotemporary very truthfully remarks that "the course pursued by Shields was the right one, and it failed only through the ignorance and incompetence of Freemont, both of which are acknowledged by the Administration in placing over him General Pope, once his subordinate officer."

Under these circumstances we have no hesitation in denouncing the rejection of the nomination of Gen. Shields as an Abolition-Black Republican outrage. Condemned without an opportunity for defense, and all his past acts ignored, and his distinguished services in behalf of his adopted country forgotten, it is not to be wondered at, that he should resign his commission in the army.

We can assure the powers that be, that unless justice is done this brave officer his wrongs will be remembered by an indignant people, and his persecutors paid back with interest.

Our Nominees.

We this week place at the head of our columns the names of the Democratic standard bearers, chosen at the late State Convention, and whose claims to an election it will be our pride and pleasure to advocate, until election day. The nominations are satisfactory to us in every particular, and we enter into the campaign confident of victory, and fully satisfied that when the day of election rolls round, the people will, by their votes, declare that they agree with us in saying that they have had *enough* of the "change" which they were told, in the past campaigns, they so much needed.

Our nominees are "the right men in the right place," and are just such men as the interests of our prostrate and bleeding country, require to sit in the councils of the nation.

300,000 More Men Called For.

In response to a proposition made by the Governors of the loyal States, the President has issued a call for 300,000 more men, that the rebellion may be the more speedily crushed. Great efforts are being made to procure volunteers. There is some talk of drafting, but we are of the opinion that this course will not be resorted to as it is believed that a sufficient number of volunteers will be had.

The government offers, as an inducement to enlistment, to advance $25 on the $100 bounty to volunteers, immediately after recruits were sworn into service. This will, no doubt, accelerate the work of recruiting. The country calls upon her patriotic citizens to rush to the defence of her standard, not because of any special peril, but because the general welfare demands the utmost promptitude in putting down insurrection and restoring peace.

NEGROES TO THE EXCLUSION OF WHITE MEN.—In a late issue of his paper, the editor of the Hastings *Conserver* (!!) whose only redeeming quality is his boldness, in declaring his abolition and treasonable sentiments, reviews the speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson, lately published in this paper, and thus pointedly defines the duties and relative position of the whites and negroes. He says:

"He also thinks it a terrible thing to employ this class of persons as teamsters, &c., to the exclusion of white men. Can not the white men find employment as soldiers?"

There it is, expressed as pointedly as the ebony adoring mind mind of a negro worshiper could state it.

"Can not the white men find employment as soldiers?' Of course they can. What right have such "white trash" to complain, when they are allowed the *glorious* privilege of enlisting and enduring the hardship of a campaign, or of mangling their bodies, or losing their lives upon the battlefield; while that most *noble* and *gifted* member of God's creation—the almighty negro, is enabled to occupy and enjoy all the positions of profit, in civil life. Oh, but such a privilege is a priceless boon to white trash! Who would not be an Abolitionist, and shout for the almighty negro?

Seriously speaking however, the editor of the *Conecerver* is an insane, promulgator of disgraceful sentiments, and who needs a dose of skim milk to improve his mental faculties.

FROM THE CARIBOO TRAIN.

ST. JO, DAKOTA TERRITORY, June, 16th, 1862.

DEAR MAC:—In my last letter to you I was at Campbells Station, some 12 or 13 miles above Fort Abercrombie. The next point of any importance was Georgetown, situated on Red River. This at present, is the highest point that the steamboat reaches, and is principally owned by the Hudson Bay Company. There is at this time some 30 soldiers stationed there as a protection against hostile Indians. A Mission is also established there. Its embarkation for land carriage by the numerous trains that annually make their trips to St. Paul. There are some twenty or thirty houses, including a good hotel, post office several stores, private dwellings, &c. The steamboat that runs to this place will vie with many of the Mississippi boats, in point of tonnage, finish, &c., and will pay well for the investment. Much danger is apprehended from the Indians down the river, as they have threatened to burn the boat if the company do not pay them an exhorbitant price for wood used to run it. At the time we reached there, a large company of Canadians was waiting to take passage to Fort Gary, in transites to the Cariboo mines. Amongst the lot were several Catholic Priests, Sisters of Charity, &c., to look after the spiritual comforts of their followers. A steam saw-mill was erected there last fall. In looking through it, our old friend and fellow traveller, Thomas Holmes, Esq., recognized his engine, it having been brought from Holmes City without the consent of its original owner. We found it somewhat difficult to ferry at this point, as there was no ferry-boat short of taking the one used to ferry across Buffalo river.

Our Shakopee company crossed over Red River with our waggon bodies and got every thing over safe. The St. Paul company took the Buffalo ferry boat some five or six miles down the river, and managed to cross with that.

On the 1st of June, we took up our line of embarkation for this point. For the first two or three days we found wood and water very scarce, having to carry wood in our wagons or go without hot coffee, after a long days drive. Ever since we left the Fort, we found plenty of grass for our stock, and a good smooth prairie to travel over. To this, however, we found some exceptions, particularly in crossing some small streams, with deep, muddy bottoms. A few miles below this is a long marsh of some two miles, which in wet weather, is almost impossible to cross. We managed to get over, however, without any great delay or trouble. A large portion of our route from Georgetown, was over a dead level prairie, and for days not a vestige of timber was to be seen, or a stick of brushwood large enough to make a musquito *smudge.*

Before leaving Georgetown, we organized our company by electing Mr. Salter our train Captain, and a Mr. Yoder of St. Paul, our Wagon Master. We also elected Thomas A. Holmes, Esq., Military Captain, and Mr. Morrison of St. Paul, 1st Lieutenant. Under their guidance and protection, we have no fear of our success in crossing to the Rocky Mountains, particularly if we take a guide from this place, as we now contemplate doing. We are pretty well satisfied now that we would have saved about 200 miles travel if we had procured a guide at Fort Abercrombie, and taken a direct course to Fort Benton. Should emigration set westward another year for the mines, I hope some party will cross at this point, and test its practicability.

We have reached here just in time to see the embarkation of the Buffalo hunters, some 400 or 600 in number, with nearly as many carts to procure their annual stock of pemican and dried meat. The party consists of half-breed Chippewas and Rees, and when they all get under way will form a cavalcade of two or three miles in length. Their course is toward Devil's Lake and its vicinity. In going out on this hunt they take their entire families, and all make themselves more or less useful in the hunt.

St. Jo is situated on the Pembina river, and if the country hereabouts belonged to the white population, it would at no distant day, be the most charming location of all the northwest. In fact it is the only point that I have seen within the last 300 miles that I would be willing to locate on. It stands on a deep valley that stretches as far as the vision of the eye can sweep, and is interspersed with timber and prairie. But a small portion of this country is under cultivation; the natives or "half-breeds," subsisting almost entirely on pemican and dried Buffalo meat, without bread, potatoes, or in fact any kind of vegetables. Some few have cows, and almost all of them horses. Dogs compose a part of the family. These are of the wolf species, and not less than half breeds like themselves. Very few of the natives speak the English language, so that we found it difficult to make ourselves understood. We shall remain here some 4 days, waiting for a party of thirty persons who wish to join us from below. When these reach us we shall number 72 persons, a force sufficient to stand our hand against a small tribe of hostile Indians, should they think proper to encounter us. Without the last augmentation named, we have upward of 80 head of cattle, and 5 horses. We are promised, in the event of hiring a guide here, all the fresh Buffalo meat we want on the trip, besides any quantity to dry.

Since leaving Fort Abercrombie, we have heard that a Mr. Fisk had been appointed by government, to raise a company to guard or escort us across the plains. Under the appropriation made for that purpose, if such is the fact, he can be of no service to us on this trip, and the appropriation properly, should be given to us, should we safely cross to the Rocky Mountains, as we will in all probability be the first train that ever crossed through Uncle Sam's dominions so far north. Let Mr. Fisk remain at home, and give us the appropriation, and we will be of as much service to our dear Uncle, as if his tardy agent was along. Can't you give us a lift on this score, Mac?

Not a day's sickness has visited a single member of our company since we left home, and we have not had but three days of hot weather. Yesterday the weather was unpleasantly cold, attended with a drizling rain. To-day it is warmer, yet cold enough for April, and still rainy. It is the first rain of any importance since we left home. I hope you have been more favored in Minnesota.

We were much disappointed in not receiving any letters or papers, on reaching the Fort or Georgetown, but hope all will be made up in arriving at Fort Benton. We are not certain that there is any provision made for transmitting the mails to that point, but hope there is; at all events we cannot at present see any other chance of getting news except through that channel.

I do not think that we will reach Fort Benton in less than forty days, which will take us until the 25th of July, and perhaps longer.

Our townsmen, Mr. Chase, has lamed one of his oxen, and had to take him out of his team yesterday, and set his young man to lead him behind the train. On reaching camp and waiting some three hours, he did not come up, and Mr. Chase returned back some six miles to see what was the matter. He found the ox, but no one with him. After hunting some hours, he returned to camp without finding him, nor did his nephew reach camp last night. This morning a party have gone out to hunt him and had not returned when I left if they do not find him before we leave here, I will inform you by letter.

I know of nothing more that will interest you at present. This is the last point that I shall write at before crossing the praire, so until then adieu.

Respectfully yours,
V. H. CADY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF BATTLES ON THE PENINSULA.

FIVE DAYS OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

Desperate Battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON JAMES RIVER, June 30, 1862.

Events of the greatest character have transpired within the last five days, touching the condition and prospects of the army of the Peninsula. Acting under the necessity which the Commanding General has long foreseen, the widely extended lines of the army, with its miles of well constructed defences, stretching almost from the James River on the left to and beyond the Chickahominy on the right, have been abandoned and the army before Richmond has fallen back to a more practicable line of defence and attack upon the James River. Hither the grand army, with its immense artillery and wagon train; its Commissary and Quartermaster's stores; its ammunition; its cattle drove of 2,540 head; in fact its entire materiel, horse, foot and dragoons, bag and baggage, have been transferred. This manœuvre, however—one of the most difficult and dangerous for a commander to execute in the face of the enemy—has been accomplished safely, though under circumstances of difficulty and trial which would have taxed the genius of a Napoleon. The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. We have had no moment of repose—no opportunity scarcely to properly care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The enemy have closely watched every movement and with an army more than double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover and remorseless in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and bridges and the topography of the country, which has taken us time to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands.

Beginning with the fight at Mechanicsville on Thursday, our advance forces, while steadily falling back, have had a continuous running fight.

On Friday one of the severest battles which was ever fought on this continent occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Hill. On Saturday, after our forces had retired in good order across the creek, and destroyed the bridges, we were attacked in front of our encampments, but Gen. Smith repulsed the enemy, leaving the ground strewn with his dead.

On Saturday morning, the arrangements having been completed, the wagon train was started to James River, and was followed on Sunday morning by the artillery and Commissary's train.

Meanwhile the enemy, getting scent of our movement, strongly reconnoitered our front, and finding that several of our positions had been abandoned, pushed in and attacked us vigorously. Gens. Hooker and Richardson drove them back, and General Meagher's brigade, always on hand at the right time, charged and captured two of their guns. The rebels paid a dear price for the information which they obtained. The chief struggle was near Savage's Station.

Gen. McClellan and Staff left the headquarters at Savage's Station at daylight on Sunday morning, with a body gaurd of the Fourth United States Cavalry and halted some five miles out, after crossing the White Oak Creek.

There were, on Saturday, about one thousand of the wounded and sick, chiefly accumulated from the battle of Friday, many of whom it was found impossible to remove owing to the nature and severity of their wounds, and as a matter of humanity, as well as necessity they were left behind. A great many, however, who could walk slowly followed the track of the army, and ambulances brought away a great many others.

WITHDRAWING FROM THE FRONT.

Gen. Hooker's Division broke camp in the entrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's proceeded to the outposts to relieve Gen. Patterson's New Jersey Brigade. At five o'clock A. M. the three brigades fell back in the second line of redoubts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's Divisions, remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that General Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field-pieces and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad.

Sedgwick's Division crossed the creek at White Oak Swamp, about 4 o'clock A. M. Monday. His rear was not annoyed during the night.

Keys' and Porter's Divisions had already preceeded us on the march, and had reached a position on the James River, near Turkey Island, which is about ten or twelve miles above City Point.

The Engineer Brigade of Gen. Woodbury preceeded the army, and constructed corduroy roads where they were necessary. At the Four mile Creek, a bridge was built across the run. At the White Oak Swamp Creek two bridges were also constructed by the same valuable corps. One for the passage of the main army train, and the other to accommodate General Heintzelman's Divison, who, with Hooker and Richardson continued the retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

As the army resumed its march on Monday morning, information was received, through General Richardson, that the enemy were pursuing, and orders were given to destroy the bridges.

HOW THE RETREAT WAS CONDUCTED.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident is believed to have occurred. A drove of 2,600 fat cattle, under the charge of Colonel Clark, Chief Commissary, and Captain E. M. Buchanan, Commissary of Subsistence on General McClellan's Staff, were successfully driven along. They had been brought up from the White House and narrowly escaped stampeding by the rebels.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

At Savage's Station the Government had made arrangements for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the field. It was under the care of Dr. John Swinburn. Dr. Burnoit, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, arrived on Monday with a corps of surgeons and nurses. How many of these remained with the patients I am not able to state.

There is a report that a large part of them ran away when the army left. It was certainly a severe test of their philanthropy to be left in rebel hands. The demand for nursing and surgical attendance was so great that large numbers were obliged to wait for long hours before their cases could be reached. The worst cases were attended to first, but there was and have been a great many who have never received any attentions at all. The entire area in the back and on both sides of the house was covered with the wounded and there was also some twenty large tents pitched in the garden at the east of the house, filled with the sick and wounded. The stores for Mrs. Harris, the benevolent lady, who, assisted by Mrs. Simpson, are devoting themselves to the sick, were delayed at White House, and if they reached Savage's at all, it is doubtful whether the good things were not appropriated by the rebels as soon as they got possession of the place.

Many poor fellows who were scarcely able to drag themselves along, clung to the skirts of their comrades or hobbled on crutches, apparently dreading more than death itself falling into the hands of the rebels. Many became so exhausted that they fell by the way side, and could only be roused and helped forward by the greatest exertion.

THE APPROACH TO JAMES RIVER.

When an aid of General McClellan came and reported that *the way was all open to James River*, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot, in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

General McClellan and staff rode ahead and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. F. Dew, one mile back from Turkey Island Bend. It is a large old fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it in front an old earthwork constructed by Washington during the Revolutionary war. It has a spacious yard shaded by venerable elms and other trees.—A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. General McClellan expressed the opinion that with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers also, attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house or bivouaced in the fields near by.

General McClellan immediately addressed himself to the task of preparing dispatches for the Government.

THE FIRE IN OUR REAR.

At two o'clock, P. M., firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed Ayres was holding in check the rebel force who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began farther to the left, in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads.—At this point an immense body of fresh troops with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road.

Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Generals Porter's and Keyes' commands were soon on the way up the hill, returning from their comfortable encampment beyond Malvern. By 4½ o'clock P. M. the road was thronged with these, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resists the advance of the enemy.

The firing now became more and more rapid and was evidently approaching our line. The roar of cannot was incessant, and the dust of the contest swept upward, and whirled in eddying clouds above above the forest trees, which concealed friend and foe from view.

Members of the staff and messengers hurridly mounted and rode to and fro with important orders to the commanding officers. The wagons were drawn up on the right of the field as a kind of temporary breastwork, and the troops were disposed in line of battle at the Westward, from which direction the enemy were advancing.

THE GUNBOATS BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The firing now became incessant, the explosion of shells constant and most terrific from both lines, and the roar of musketry, mingled with the shouts and cheers of the contending forces. If we could have seen them and estimated their strength or number, it would have been some relief, but they were advancing, apparently, to within less than a mile of our position, under cover of woods. It was very evident that our men were being driven in, and that, too, by an overwhelming force. At this juncture two of our gunboats, the Galena and Aroostook moved forward some half a mile and opened fire upon the left with their 54-pounders, the shells exploding in the edge of the woods along the line of hills where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn our left. No doubt these terrific missiles had an excellent effect in deterring them from this enterprise, and in retarding their advance. In so long a range there was danger that some of our own men might be hit, and a signal station was established on the top of an old house overlooking the field, and also commanding a view of the river. The firing from the Galena was directed in front by these signals. The Jacob Bell and also the Aroostook fired several shells during the last part of the battle.

During the evening, and while the fight was going on, crowds of dusty men rushed down to the river, and plunged in to bathe. Considering the circumstances of the army, this was hardly the time to adjust one's toilet.

Meantime the contest raged with terrible fury along our whole front and right. Exploding shells filled the air, and rifled shot screamed overhead. So thick was the cloud of dust enveloping the field, it was impossible, except from the sound, to determine which way the tide of battle ebbed or flowed. The gunboats kept up a discharge of their heavy shells upon the enemy's position. Provost Marshal Porter meantime took charge of the disabled and sick soldiers, and conducted them to the rear. A large number of stragglers filled the road, who seemed to have business in an opposite direction from that in which the enemy was coming.

The Price de Joinville, with the Duke de Chartres and the Count de Paris, took charge of dispatches for the Government, and General McClellan accompanied them as far as the gunboat Jacob Bell, on board of which he bade them a final adieu toward evening. The crew manned the rigging, and cheered as the General returned to headquarters.

The day's contest wound up a diminuendo of musketry, and by dark all firing, except an occasional shot, had ceased. It was too late to obtain any list of killed and wounded, or in fact to learn definitely the result of the fight. The Jacob Bell went down to City Point ordering up the Southfield, and all the other vessels lying below.

It should be borne in mind that the wide bottoms along the river separate the gunboats in many places, some two miles from the forces operating on the hills. The gunboats Galena, Maratanza, Aroostook, Maraska, and Port Royal, are near by, and ought to be able to render valuable assistance to the army until it can be placed in position to operate. The indications are that *enemy will continue to harrass our position and give the troops no rest, day or night until they have been dislodged or compelled to embark.* Should affairs reach the latter crisis, where are the transports to receive such an army on board, with its immense *material* of war? There are scarcely vessels enough now in the James River to take on board the wounded and sick to say nothing of the army.

Early arrangements will no doubt be made by the Government for the recovery of the wounded from Savage's Station and from the battle field of Gaines' Hill.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

Had the enemy possessed full information of the purposes of our Commanding General they could not have taken better advantage of our position than they did. The fact that our front gave way at Mechanicsville on Thursday, after making a successful stand, and fell back towards Gaines' Hill, seems to have suggested to them that a general retrogade movement was contemplated; and it became their policy to follow and fight us on the retreat. With the Chickahominy in our rear, it was, of course, impossible for our army to cross, successfully, under the enemy's fire; and there is no doubt but that they expected to overtake and compel us to fight or to be cut to pieces at the bridges.

On Thursday nearly all the wagons were sent across to have them out of the way.—This movement was going on all day and night, and if known to the enemy must have revealed the fact that our army was either about to retreat or change its position. This was too valuable an opportunity to be lost, and was improved to the best advantage. Our troops had been engaged in an exhausting contest the day before. They had plenty of fresh soldiers, and were near their base of operations, from which whole masses could be drawn at an hour's notice. We were separated from our centre by the bridges of the Chickahominy, from which we could obtain reinforcements only by a comparatively tardy and uncertain process. That they brought nearly their whole force against us on that side of the river shows that a determined effort was to be made to compel us to cross the river, and then to pass to the rear and turn our right.

Foreseeing this plan, and without the necessary force to guard against the movement, the only expedient left was adopted by the Commander of the Union forces. The enemy were to be held in check as long as possible, to enable him to safely withdraw his whole force to the James River, and take up a new position. Another day and night would, no doubt, have found our entire right abandoned, and the commands of Porter, McCall and Stoneman withdrawn safely to the left of the Chickahominy, and the bridges destroyed, without a battle. That this was not permitted, was owing to the watchfulness of the enemy, or to the *treason of some one within our lines* who possessed a knowledge of our plans.

A precipitate retreat was out of the question. It would have resulted in the sacrifice of the entire right wing. With our retreating forces massed in front of the Woodbury and Grapevine Bridges, along the river bottoms, a pursuing force commanding the eminence at Dr. Williams' house, would be able to cut them to pieces, or compel a surrender. From the attacking party we hear for the first time, took a position of defence and accepted the battle which was offered.

Carter's Landing is three miles above City Point, and about twenty-two miles from Richmond. Turkey Bend is eight miles above Carter's Landing. I understahd that Carter's Landing is to be the main depot for supplies and storage.

Democratic State Convention.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention assembled for the purpose of defining the position of the Democratic Party of Minnesota and the nomination of candidates for Congress, assembled at the Athenæum in St. Paul, on Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by the election of E. O. Hamlin, of Sauk Rapids, as temporary Chairman, who read the call for the convening of the Convention.

The President made a few appropriate remarks upon taking the chair.

On motion of L. Smith, Esq., of Dakota, Mr. Johnson, of Faribault, was elected temporary Secretary.

Upon motion, a committee of six, to be appointed by the Chair, to be composed of one from each Congressional District, was appointed on credentials. The chair appointed Lewis Smith, Wm. P. Murray, C. H. Berry, L. A. Evans, Warren Vertress and James Hinds.

Upon motion of W. P. Murray, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed by the delegates from the several Judicial Districts, one from each District, as follows:

R. C. Masters, J. P. Kidder. E. A. McMahan, Joseph Heinman, A. D. LaDue, M. Donahan.

Mr. Brisbin, of Ramsey, moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed—two from each Judicial District to be selected from the delegates, and one at large to be selected by the Chair—to prepare a platform for the Convention.

The motion was amended so as to have two members at large upon the Committee, one from each Congressional District. The committee selected is as follows:

First Congressional District—J. H McKinny, of Fillmore county.

Second Congressional District—John B. Brisbin, of Ramsey county.

First Judicial District—H H Sibley, of Dakota, and N V Bennett, of Goodhue county.

Third District—E. A. McMahon of Olmsted, and B Mills, of Houston county.

Fourth District—Eugene M Wilson of Hennepin, and Wm H Wood, of Clay county.

Fifth District—Alexander Johnston, of Rice, and J W Sencerbox, of Scott county.

Sixth District—Daniel Buck of Blue Earth, and James J Green of Nicollet county.

Hon. E. O. Hamlin was added to the Committee.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at four o'clock in Caucus, and in open Convention at five o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at five o'clock as per adjournment.

The Committee on Credentials made a report which was adopted.

A motion was made by Thos. Kirk, of Rice, to strike out the name of P. F. Brown from the Rice County Delegation, because Mr. Brown lived in Ramsey county, and was not elected as a delegate. Carried unanimously.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President—Hon. H. H. Sibley.

Vice Presidents—L. Smith, Esq.; C. H Lineau, J. H. McKinney, J. H. Stevens, G. B. Worth, and W. Smith.

Secretaries—W. R. Bowes and Chas. Brewster.

Hon. H. H. Sibley, the President of the Convention, was then introduced to the Convention, was then introduced to the Convention and expressed his thanks for the honor.

The Convention then went into committee of the whole, with closed doors, to receive the report of the Committee on Platforms

The Committee rose and Hon. A. G. Chatfield presented the resolutions to the Convention for adoption.

The resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of conciliation and compromise submitted to Congress by Democrats and rejected by Republicans—we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors, and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the Government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of southern secession and northern abolitionism as twin heresies, producing hatred, strife, and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of State Sovereignty and responsible for all the miseries of our distracted country.

Resolved, That the so-called Republican party, by surrendering itself into the hands of the radical abolitionists, whose declared purpose is to destroy the institution of slavery at whatever hazard to the existence of the Union, has forfeited all claim to be considered a national party, and its continuance as a dominant political power would be as fatal to the integrity of the Republic, as in repeated instances it has proved itself to be, regardless of the restraints of the Constitution. We charge that party,

1. With a violation of the liberty of the citizen by consigning to prison without warrant of law, many innocent and loyal men, and affording them no opportunity for defence.

2. With unjust and arbitrary restrictions upon the freedom of the press, by the suppression of loyal journals, politically opposed to that party.

3. With instituting a rigid censorship of the press and the telegraph lines, under the pretence of a military necessity, but really with the intention to prevent the people at large from obtaining such information of the actual condition of affairs, as would enable them to hold the political leaders of the dominant party responsible for the gross mal-administration of the government.

4. With unheard of corruption in the management of the public finances, whereby according to the showing of members of their own party, nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been stolen by men high in office, or recklessly squandered through their means upon their political friends.

5. With initiating in Congress measures of confiscation and emancipation of extreme severity, which must necessarily have the effect to drive southern Union men into the ranks of the rebels, to concentrate and embitter the armed opposition to the Government, and thereby prolong the war.

6. With abandoning the traditional policy of the nation in conceding the right of search at a time and under circumstances which justify the assumption that it was a disgraceful truckling to the wishes, if not the dictation, of the British Government.

7. With an outrageous trifling with the lives of our noble volunteers, and with the public safety, by the appointment to high military position, in many cases, of political favorites utterly incompetent to perform their duties, or to lead their commands in the battle field.

8. With extravagance in every department of the Government, whereby the burden of National and State taxation is enormously and unnecessarily increased.

9. With a want of knowledge and ability to manage the affairs of the nation in its present condition of extreme peril and a complete falsification of its pledges to the country that the war should be prosecuted to reduce the rebellion and preserve the Union as it was.

Resolved, That the high character and brave and gallant bearing of the different regiments of volunteers from this State, have conferred great honor upon Minnesota, and justly merit the thanks of every citizen thereof.

Hon. H. H. Sibley offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Minnesota will resist to the last extremity, any attempt at intervention by foreign powers in our domestic affairs.

W. P. Murray offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a State Central Committee of nine members be appointed, one to be appointed from each Judicial District, to be designated by the delegates from said District; three members of said Committe to be appointed by the President of the Convention.

Upon motion, the Convention took a recess until half past eight o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock.

The following named gentlemen were selected as a State Central Committee:

First District—C. W. Nash. of Dakota.

Second District—J. B. Brisbin, of Ramsey.

Third District—J. H. McKinney, of Fillmore.

Fourth District—Eugene M. Wilson.

Fifth District—A. D. LaDue, of Dodge county.

Sixth District—Wm. Smith, of Le Sueur.

At Large—E St. Julien Cox, of Nicollet; John L. Macdonald, of Scott; and Wm. P. Murray, of Ramsey County.

The nomination of William J. Cullen and Judge Chatfield were then ratified.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The news from Memphis shows that the REPUBLICAN PARTY CONTINUES.

The members of the State Democratic Convention representing the First Congressional District, assembled at the Athenæum, and organized by electing A. J. Edgerton, of Dodge county as Chairman, and W. R. Edwards of Fillmore, as Secretary.

Mr. Donahue moved that the Convention proceed to a nomination for Congress.

On the first ballot, Hon. A. G. Chatfield received 47 votes; Dr. McMahon received 40 votes; and Col. George, received 15 votes.

The name of Col. George was withdrawn.

Hon. E. A. McMahon declined being a candidate.

Judge Chatfield was then nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Congress in the First District.

Judge Chatfield being called for, appeared on the platform to thank the convention for their flattering vote; and accepting the nomination.

A District Committee of five was then elected, as follows: John C. Wise of Blue Earth, Alexander Johnston of Rice, J. J. Green of Nicollet, C. H. Berry of Winona, and D. Gates of Houston county.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

Reaping & Threshing Machines.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale the following excellent Reaping and Threshing Machines:—

MASSILLON - - - - Threshing Machine
CASE - - - - - - " "
McCORMACK - - Reaper and Mower.
BUCKEYE - - - " " "
BADGER STATE - - " " "
KIRBY - - - " " "
ESTERLY - - - " " "

Shakopee, June 20th, 1862.
[v:1 n:30 tf] T. J. DUFFY.

Picture Gallery!

The undersigned would respectfully announce, that he has permanently located IN SHAKOPEE, where he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may desire to secure PERFECT LIKENESSES of themselves and friends, at reduced prices.

Particular attention given to the PICTURES OF CHILDREN, so that all may secure one while living, and save the needless regret of their neglect, should they be taken away.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at fair prices Rooms over Strait & Holton's.
[v:1 n:31 tf] GEO. H. SPENCER.

Card.

On the 19th of May, 1862, my dwelling house was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured in the Merchants Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for $1500.

The General Agent for this State, H. L. Moss Esq., of Saint Paul, has this day settled with me in full satisfaction for my loss. The promptness with which this loss has been paid, recommends the Merchant's Insurance Company to the patronage of all citizens desiring Insurance.

Shakopee, June 27, 1862. [n33 6m]
BENEDICT ENDREHES.

Applications received and Policies issued by
J. R. ASHLEY, Agent,
Shakopee, Minn.

Estray Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the town of Cedar Lake near the out-let of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticeable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away.

Dated May 12th, 1862.
MICHAEL FLYNN.

One Reaper!

For sale cheap—It is nearly new. Apply to T. J. DUFFY, Shakopee.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.
T. J. DUFFY.
[v1;n1;tf.

Wool Wanted!

The undersigned will pay the highest price for wool, delivered at their Store in Shakopee.
June 20th, 1862. [v:1 n:30 tf] STRAIT & HOLTON.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a

GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.

Letter A, Family Machine, $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.

Manufacturing at $60, N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75
" " 75, " " " " 90
" " 95, " " " " 125

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $50. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros'. Bank, Third street, St. Paul.
H. D. RUTHVIN,
n14- General Agent.

JOHN WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITH —AND— HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Satisfaction given. [v1:n1 ly.]

H. MORIN,
Wholesale Grocer,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

and dealer in

FLOUR & PORK, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS

CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HOMER S. DAVIS, Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

Particular attention paid to repairing. (v1;n1;tf.)

B. GUENTHER, *DRAPER and TAILOR.*

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms [v1:n

National Resteaurant, —AND— BILLIARD SALOON.

The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.

Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.

National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S Lager Beer and Billiard SALOON.

WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1;n1;tf.)

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Licence granted by the Probate Court of Le Sueur County, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the office of Register of Deeds, in Le Sueur City, in the County of Le Sueur, and State of Minnesota on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M, the following described lands, to wit: North-west quarter of Section thirty (30) Township one hundred and fifteen (115) Range twenty-seven (27) West.

Being the Real Estate of Theresa Morein, a Minor Child.

Dated this 5th day of June A. D. 1862.
AMIBLE MOREIN, Guardian.

The Shakopee Argus.

SHAKOPEE, ... JULY 12, 1862.

Local Department.

Town, County and State.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

☞ We will be thankful to persons throughout the County for *reliable* information in regard to all local occurrences of general interest.☜

☞ "Business locals," not exceeding 10 lines, inserted for 50 cents each.☜

BEHIND TIME.—There is nothing more agravating to the readers of a newspaper, we are aware, than to have it behind time; and we can really sympathize with and assure them that while it is a disappointment to them, it is a double one to us. We can consienciously state, however, that the fault is not ours this week. Owing to the breaking down of the Antelope, our paper which was shipped on her did not arrive until very late—hence the delay of our issue.

IMMIGRANTS still continue almost every day to pass through our town in search of homes in Minnesota. Notwithstanding thousands have come into our State this season, the Minnesota Valley has received a very large proportion of the "new-comers." Many of them are bound for the Blue Earth and Cotton Wood Valleys, where they can yet get plenty of good Government land. Having travelled in that part of our State, we can testify as to its being such as will not long keep clear of the industrious and honest hands of the agriculturist.

GOLD HUNTERS.—We noticed a day or two since, some three or four wagons passing down that forcibly reminded us of the Pike's Peak stampede, a couple of years ago; and, after a hasty glance at their baggage, concluded they *were* ditto, with similar bait ahead. Their baggage consisted in part of, bedding, provisions, tents, good teams, "husky looking" adventurers, three dorgs, a proportionate number of rifles and shot-guns, and last, but not least a goodly quanty of that good old "life preserver," and impenetrable "mosquito-bar," usually kept—for long juants—in a two gallon jug of the real old stripe Go ahead boys, that's exactly the way to catch wild-geese—to go on the chase.

NOTICED.—In a late issue of his *sheet*, Fred. Driscoll—in over two columns of balderdash—expressed a desire that we should notice him. To gratify the vanity of this *ass*-pirant to notoriety, we do.

We notice also that Freddy, before leaving for Abercrombie—to which place he has gone as clerk—fired a broadsides, of paper bullets, at our Congressional nominee, Hon. A G. CHATFIELD. The friends of JUDGE CHATFIELD will no doubt be pleased to learn that he still lives and bids fair to survive the attack.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.—This ably edited paper is the largest Democratic paper published in the State. It has lately been enlarged, a fact which speaks well for its publishers, and is indubitable evidence that the citizens of Shakopee and Scott county know how to sustain an able, spicy, and sound Democratic paper. We find but one fault with it, viz.: it reaches us but seldom. Very careless of you, brother Mac.—*Faribault Statesman.*

We can assure you, friend Johnson, that the fault is not ours; as the ARGUS is mailed regularly to all our exchanges in the State. We frequently receive State exchanges with a "P. X." upon them, but the papers are regularly mailed. The fault must be with the mails.

NOT DROWNED.—As we intimated, in a former issue, that doubts were entertained as to the fact of Garig and Beal having been drowned at Long Lake, it may be well to state those doubts were well founded. Those two persons are living and we presume by this time are in Dixie. They upset the boat at the Lake to conceal their exit.

PERSONAL.—Quartermaster Hunt, of the Fourth Regiment, and resident of this place, returned home on Thursday evening from Corinth, on a sick furlough. We understand he has been dangerously ill for some six weeks, but are happy to learn that he is now getting better.

WE would inform our exchanges who have "credited" the article entitled "The graves of Minnesotians at Mill Springs" to the Winona *Republican*, that article was "stolen" from this paper, or in other words copied by the *Republican* without credit. If worth copying it should be credited.

We notice many of our farmers purchasing scythes preparitory to commence mowing.—While these are articles that must be had, all who wish them must remember where they can procure a first-class article—at T. J. Duffy's.

SCHOOL LAND APPRAISERS.—Messrs. R. G. Murphy and L. R. Hawkins, by the County Commissioners, and L. B. Woolson, by the State, have been appointed school land appraisers for this county.

OUR foreign miscellany and Irish news we crowded out this week. They will be resumed in our next. There is nothing important from Europe this week. European intervention is feared, from the tenor of the last despatches.

CATTLE FAIR.—It should be borne in mind that a regular cattle fair, is held in Shakopee on the first Monday of every month. Persons having cattle to sell or desiring to purchase, would do well to attend on that day.

HARVEST BEGUN.—Harvest has begun in earnest, in this vicinity. Rye is quite ripe and the "reaper" and cradler are "severing every tie that binds it to earth."

SEVERAL "general orders" have been issued but we have not space for them this week; they will appear in our next.

BUFFALO.—A drove of young buffalo was in town on Monday last. They were taken to Minneapolis.

FIRE.—On Monday of last week a stable belonging to E. A. Greenleaf, was entirely consumed by fire. Cause—unknown.

PICTURES.—All who wish *perfect* likenesses will do well to remember that SPENCER at his gallery above Strait & Holton's, can't be beat in the north-west in his art.

WE are happy to announce that our esteemed fellow townsman, D. L. How is recovering rapidly from his late severe illness.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July was received last week. It is an excellent number, and worthy a perusal.

THE FOURTH.—This day passed off pleasantly in this town and was duly celebrated.

Died.

Of measels, in Plainfield, Ill., Saturday morning, May 31st, at the residence of his Grandfather, A. Hoy Esq., MILTON FREDERICK EUGENE, youngest son of MILTON and HELEN M. BARNEY, aged three years, eleven months, and twenty-four days.

"One lovely bud adoranded our bower,
And shed sweet fragrance 'round;
It grew in beauty, hour by hour,
Till ah! the spoiler came in power,
And crushed it to the ground."

"Yet, not forever in the dust,
That beauteous bud shall lie;
No, in the garden of the just,
Beneath God's glorious eye, I trust,
'Twill bloom again on high."

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in Shakopee Post Office July 10th 1862.

Bausljours Eusebe
Burggroff A
Clement Jno
Cole Nathaniel
Gross P C
Day James
Dalinton C A
Derency Hugh
Dubbe Fred
Dingsman Peter
Fleegel Henry
Grunilkoffer J
Gehard Jean
Glear Maurice
Gilliot Felix
Graper Mrs M
Hebuts Daniel
Patrrier Margret 2
Mueller Heinrich
Merrills J
Leibert B
Leibhard Heinrich
Jones J J
Husmann J B
Robinson William
Ryan John
Rickelan Theod
Robinson Chas T
Stemmer F
Strunk Fran
Saubauk Jno
Smith L E 2
Smith J C
Stow C E 2
Smith Johan G
Schnier Mary Mrs
Shulze Bertha Miss
Yost Mathias
Winters G E
Vierling G H
Underhill J W
Pierce M P 2
O'Ronald Thos
McDaniel Jas
McGuire J
Lenzmeir S
Bengta M
Jones Mary E

Persons calling for any of the above letters will say "advertised." One cent charge will be added to each letter to pay for advertising.
D. L. HOW, P. M.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.	
XXX Mil. ℔ bbl.	10,00
Lager, ℔ keg.	1,25
Beans.	
White ℔ bu.	80@00
Butter.	
Firken, ℔ lb,	4@5
Country, rolls,	6@8
Candles	
Tallow, ℔ lb,	13
Star,	20
Cheese	
Western ℔ lb,	8@10
Eastern,	10@12
Coffee	
Rio, ℔ lb,	20@00
Laguara,	22@25
Java,	25@30
Mocha,	25@20
Eggs	
℔ doz.	6
Fruit	
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,00
" dr. ℔ lb,	8@10
Cranberries, ℔ bu.,	1,00
Peaches, ℔ lb,	10@12½
Raisins box,	3,00@4,60
" ½ box,	1,62@2,00
Currants, ℔ lb	15
Fish	
Cod, ℔ lb,	8
White,	8@10
Flour	
Extra, ℔ bbl.	3,50@4,00
Meal, ℔ cwt.,	80
Grain	
Wheat, ℔ bbl.	45@50
Corn,	30
Oats,	25
Barley,	25
Rye,	30
Buckwheat,	30
Lumber	
Common, ℔ M,	12,00
Clear,	15,00
Siding,	12,00
Lath,	2,50@3,50
Shingles,	2,50@3,50
Lead	
Bar, ℔ lb,	10
Shot, ℔ bag,	2,25@3,50
Molasses	
Plantation, ℔ gal.,	60
Sugar House,	75
Golden Syrup,	90
Nails	
Cut, ℔ lb,	5
Onions	
℔ bushel,	50
Paints and Oils	
White Lead, cwt,	7 to 9,00
Lard Oil, ℔ gal.,	1,00
Neat Foot,	1,50
Whale,	1,00
Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Turpentine,	1,00
Kerosene,	60
Provisions	
Beef, ℔ lb,	3 to 4
Pork,	2 to 3
Lard,	6 to 8
Potatoes	
Per bushel,	30
Rice	
Per lb,	10
Sugar	
Brown ℔ lb,	10@11
Refined,	12@14
Powdered,	14@16
Crushed,	15@00
Soap	
Common, ℔ lb	8
Castile,	20
German,	10
Whiskey	
Rectified, ℔ gal,	30
Monogahela,	1,50
Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

DAILY MINNESOTA RIVER MAIL PACKET,
ANTELOPE,
FROM SAINT PAUL TO CARVER.

Will run daily between the above named points, leaving Carver at five, Chaska at six, and Shakopee at seven; arriving at St. Paul in time to connect with the La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque and Dunleith line of Packets. Leaves St. Paul, Lower Levee, at two; Upper Levee, at half past two P. M.
GEORGE HOUGHTON, Master.

ANDERSON
AGAIN IN THE FIELD!
NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW
STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
—AND—
FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.
Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.
W. H. ANDERSON.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!
IT IS
THE LIFE OF TRADE,

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU WANT TO GET RICH,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A PROFESSIONAL MAN,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A SALESMAN,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A MECHANIC,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY TO SELL,
ADVERTISE.

IF YOU HAVE GOODS WHICH YOU WISH TO GET RID OF,
ADVERTISE!

LET THE WORLD KNOW WHO YOU ARE, WHAT YOU ARE, AND WHAT YOU DO FOR A LIVELIHOOD, AND
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL "HAPPY AS A CLAM,"
ADVERTISE!!

IF YOU WANT TO BE A MAN AMONG MEN,
ADVERTISE!

BE EITHER "A MAN, OR A MOUSE, OR A LONG-TAILED RAT," BUT IN EITHER CASE,
ADVERTISE!

BE A MERCHANT, OR CAMBRIC-NEEDLE PEDDLER; BE A SPECULATOR, OR TINKER; BE A HOTEL-KEEPER, OR A VENDER OF PEA-NUTS, OR "ANY OTHER MAN,"
ADVERTIS'!

In the largest and best paper in the Minnesota Valley, with the most extensive circulation, in and out of the State, the

ARGUS.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.
HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.
Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.
Agricultural Impliments,
AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota.*

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v1;n1;tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale
CHEAPER
THAN AT
ANY OTHER
POINT ON THE
Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

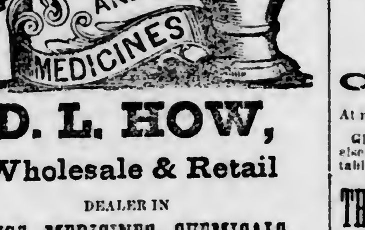
Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of
MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[v1;n1;tf.]



D. L. HOW,
Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES,
at prices which astonish the People, at—
HOW'S Drug Store.

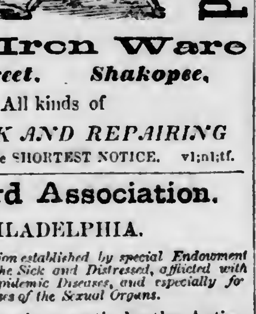
200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at
ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
v1;n1;tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin Copper and



Sheet-Iron Ware
First Street. Shakopee,

All kinds of
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1;n1;tf.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme proverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
G E O. FAIRCHILD, Secretary v1;n1

NEW
GOODS!
Strait & Holton
SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.
—OUR—
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Crockery,
&c., &c., &c.

has been received. Consisting in part, of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.
STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1;n3;1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1853, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit; Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty-three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [101] feet in depth, to which said last described price of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A, D. 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.
SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Att'y's for Assignee.
LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 31, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows

5,00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:58 A. M., Albany 4:15 A. M., New York 9.55 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:53, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express at 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all billious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and billous deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction resteres a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,
Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Drumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebo 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and billious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I, writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to billious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to opperate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you need either of both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.
Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
(v1;n1.6

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S
TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GRT
Substitue for Tobbacco.

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain naratic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effect which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become villated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abtaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozengers are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement (for one year) shall receive in payment therefor $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to t.. publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1,n1;1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. PUMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.

Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861 Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten oclock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.
WILLIAM CHICKERING, Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. BROWN, Att'y for Assignee. n126w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO
Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,
A COPY OF THE
ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1,00. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the
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Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors.
100 Nassau street, N. Y.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

☞ A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture,
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

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"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready: this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*

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$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

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☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Streeet. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body,

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S
IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c. by the principal Builders Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application,

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface* with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING of ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs
OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN *which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrision and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STONES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT *business.*

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale Warehouse 78 *William Street,*
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;1v.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT
Court Scott County 8th Judicial District.

Warren Packard,
against
David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife.
Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. E. S. JONES,
Dated March, 7th 1862. Att'y for Pl'ff.

BELLE PLAINE HOTEL,
S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,
(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)
BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.

This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.

Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.

Attention is particularly directed to the

ROOMS & FURNITURE,

than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.

The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.

LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the House is a large and excellent able for the accommodation of teams and livery purposes v1;n1;tf.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AGRICULTURAL

Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful, and most noble employment of man.—Washington.

—AND HOUSEHOLD—

DEPARTMENT.

A Corn Summer.—The *New England Ploughman* says: "Our readers have seen, in a former number of the Ploughman, our anticipations in regard to the weather. Should any one inquire by what means we have become so weather wise, we must answer as Cuffee did when inquired of as to his conscience to which he often appealed. I don't know *zackly*, said Cuff; but raising his hand to his breast—'I tink it somethin' here that says—*I won't*' The Ploughman may not always be *zactly* right in foretelling the weather—but what is the use of living seventy-five or eighty years without being able to tell something which young people have not learned. A long course of observation enables a sailor to foretell the weather better than people who are seldom exposed to storms.

There are now no *clouds* of consequence on the sun to intercept his rays. In the year 1816 and 1836, clouds could be seen through a smoked glass. Those years were so cold that corn in New England did not come to maturity. Farmers were at much trouble to procure seed for the years following. When thermometers, in the shade, rise to eighty degrees in the middle of May, as they have done this season, farmers may 'plant in hope,' and feel confident of a reward for their labors."

Sheep Ticks.—A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* writes: "I don't like dipping sheep in tobacco juice, or fumigating them with tobacco smoke to destroy ticks. A preventive, I think, is always better than a cure. My preventive is extra keep. When I kept my sheep as farmers generally do, they had many ticks. But I reasoned that poor keeping and filth produced vermin in both man and beast. I found also that sheep overrun with ticks paid nothing, or rather not enough for their keep, and I concluded to keep my sheep as I would like to be kept myself if I were in their place.

Let farmers keep sheep improving all the year, and there will be few or no ticks on them. They require good sheds, and they should be well littered. No animal can thrive as it ought to do if it lies on its own dung, no matter how well fed it may be. The yards should also be kept littered. Sheep prefer to lie in the yard, except in stormy weather.

Drying Rhubarb.—I saw a recommendation in a paper two years ago, in regard to drying rhubarb by stringing it raw, and hanging it up to dry, like apples. I dried some by following these directions, to the letter, and it not only looked like a stick, as it was said it would, but it had as little taste. I see some writers still give the same recipe; but I have tried a far better one, which does preserve the flavor. Cut up the Rhubarb and put it in the oven on plates or pans, and let it bake; a few minutes will be sufficient if the oven is hot; then set it out in the sun and let it dry. It should bake until it is so soft that if pinched it will mash. When used, it takes considerable soaking and cooking, but then all dry fruit needs more cooking than green.—*Cor. Bost. Cultivator.*

Rats.—A correspondent of *Gardner's Monthly* says: "I tried the effect of introducing into their holes, runs, or hiding places, a small piece of chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, wrapped in calico, and stuffed into the entrance holes and thrown loose by spoonful into the drain from the house. This drove them away for a twelve-month, when they returned to it. They were again treated in the same manner, with like effect. The cure was most complete. I presume it was the chlorine gas which did not agree with their olfactories."

To Cure Diptheria.—A gentleman who has administered the following remedy for diptheria, informs us that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief. Take a common topacco pipe, (new,) place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils. The remedy is safe and simple, and should be tried whenever occasion may require. Many valuable lives may be saved, our informant confidently believes, by prompt treatment as above.—*Hallowell Gazette.*

Specific for Scarlet Fever.—It may do no harm, says the Rochester *Union*, to give the following as a remedy upon the authority of one who has seen it tried repeatedly and without a failure in a single instance. He says that a poultice made of the root of the common burdock boiled in milk and applied to the neck of the patient, will cure scarlet fever. The earlier it is applied the better, but he says that it has effected a cure in cases where physicians have abandoned the patient as beyond the hope of cure.

Fleas.—A subscriber, we should not like to tell where he lives, complains of these annoying insects introduced by pigs sleeping under the barn. The pigs should have been in a sty, with plenty of muck and mud to roll in, when they would have killed the fleas and made heaps of manure. Fleas are the scourge of the slack, slovenly farmers; it is perhaps well that they have something to keep them lively—even fleas. Clean out under the barn, the sheds, the stys, have a place for your dogs (a grave we should say), a place for your hogs, and the nuisance will be speedily abated. Elbow grease at the end of a shovel is much better than lime.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Make Superior Vinegar and Pickles.—To one gallon of soft water add a pint of sugar or sorghum molasses; stir all well and then add nearly a gallon of fresh and ripe tomatoes. Now set the vessel aside, and soon you will have sour pickles and good vinegar.—*Scientific American.*

A egg within an egg is rather rare, but not unheard of among "fast pullets." It indicates high living.

ARGUS

JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Ball Tickets,	*County Blanks*
Steamboat Bills,	*Steamboat cards*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders.	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED

CHICAGO
PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL
RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN

The North-West

TO

CHIGAGO, MILWAUKEE,

AND ALL POINS

EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing Line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and breakfast on board the Steamers; making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 460 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to AT LEAST an equal share of the North-western business.

E. H. BACON, General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.

C. N. HUBBELL, Western Travelling Agent.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul

THE LATEST DISCOVERY!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self-Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, homespun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.

Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Rigolets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS, AGENT

[v1;n1;ly.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgement rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars in an action wherein Lucius Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants. And whereas said Judgement was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifteen (115), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee May 29, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, n26 7w.

HENRY NIEBERCALL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

Has always on hand a full supply to meet the

WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.

All of which will be sold as

LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE

The HIGHEST PRICE in

Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.

HENRY NIEBERGALL.

Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1;n5;ly.

W. HEIDENRICH,

TAILOR AND DRAPER

FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE

Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order at short notice, and reasonable terms. [v1n3;ly

Blackwood's Magazine

— AND THE —

British Reviews.

	PER ANN
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1861. And as a

Premiums to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1861.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1860, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offers for 1859 '60 and '61, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,		$5 00
For any one Review,	do	do	5 00
For any two Reviews,	do	do	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	do	do	8 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	do	do	15 00
For the four Reviews,	do	do	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do	do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices:

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $32.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. No. 43 Gold-st., New York.

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts. Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the Parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and milk poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment.—Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Chiego-foot,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Soft)	Swellings,	Sore-heads,
Bite of Mos-chetoes and	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Tumors,
Sand Flies,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Cocco-bay	Elephantiasis,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
		Scalds,	Yaws,
		Sore Nipples,	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world in pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and State, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margareth McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrel his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows to wit: "The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey:" conditioned upon the payment of said sum as agreed in said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 13th day of June A. D., 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book, "C" of Mortgages, pages 554 & 555.

And which said note and Mortgage was on the 24th day of July A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over to D. C. Jones, of the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of Scott County, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book, "D" of Mortgages on page 538.

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which is for one hundred dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and there is claimed to be due and is actually due on said last mentioned note at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty-five cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash before the door of the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Scott, in the town of Shakopee, on the 1st. day of March, A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Jan., 9th A. D. 1862. D. C. JONES Assignee of Mortgagee.

W. A. & J. W. GORMAN Att'ys for assignee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to March 17th 1862 at the same hour and place. D. C. JONES, Assignee of Mortgagee.

W. A. & J. W. GORMAN, Att'ys for Jones

MORTGAGE SALE.

Mortgagors.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.

Mortgagee.—William M. Sherrard.

Date of Mortgage.—May 9th 1857.

Mortgage Recorded on the 14th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesata, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 391 and 392.

Assignee of Mortgage.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Regester of Deeds.

Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents ($529,93.)

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—"Begining at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. G. Griswold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of begining."

No Suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD, Assignee of Mortgagee.

A. G. CHATFIELD, Att'y for Assignee. n13;7w

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor.—James Shepherd.

Name of Mortgagee.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1853, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 2?7 and 2?8 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due therein, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 50-100 dollars.

Description of Lands and Premises described in said Mortgage.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south-west quarter & south east quarter of north west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

Default has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder at the office of the Register of Deeds in Scott County at one in Shakopee o'clock in the afternoon on the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.

Dated November 20th, 1861. RICHARD SHEPHARD, Mortgagee.

ISAAC CROWE, Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (v1n36w.)

Purify the Blood.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

— AND —

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affectio of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SEROUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leaves the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Foulness of Complexion—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, mpure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

Mercurial Diseases.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

Rheumatism.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected, Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

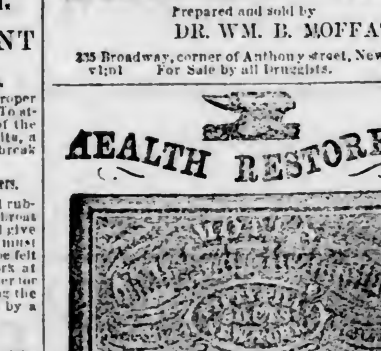
And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York v1;n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S

Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetits, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.

339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N.B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a Judgement rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1856 in an action wherein E. G. Barkhurst is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars, I have on the 6th day of March 1862, levied upon Lot five (5) in Block four (4) in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.

L. M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney. FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th district.
County of Scott

Robert Chisholm against George R. Clither and Henry H. Spencer } Summons—For Relief

The State of Minnesota. To the above named defendents.

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in Shakopee in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the Subscriber at his office in Chaska in the County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the Service hereof, exclusive of the day of such Service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 18th 1861 W. R. BAXTER Plaintiff's Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of September A. D. 1858, which said Mortgage Deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313 which said mortgage was executed to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and is due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents (259,12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the amount due and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage deed deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased and by due commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by and described in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage debt and also costs and expenses of notice and sale. Dated Shakopee Nov. 29th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS Executrix.

J L. MACDONALD, Att'y

OLD
Gold Pens Re-pointed,

Price Fify Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1, Mammoth	$2,50,	with case	$3,00
No. 2, "	2,00,	" "	2,50
No. 3, Engrossing	1,50,	" "	2,00
No. 4, Medium	1,00	" "	1,50
No. 5, French Fountain			3.

All pens warranted for one year.

Liberal discount made to dealers.

All orders sent to KITTER & DUCAN, No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.

NELSON RITTER SAMUEL DUNCAN

TAX SALE.

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 *range* 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4,10
s½ nw¼	3	80	5,58
n½ sw¼	3	80	5,88
s½ sw¼	3	80	7,18
s½ se¼	4	80	4,10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	4	80	5,58
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3,40
sw¼ se¼	4	40	1,44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16,40
sw¼ nw¼	7	54 88	7,67
n½ sw¼	8	80	10,76
n½ nw¼	8	80	4,51
s½ nw¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8,36
s½ ne¼	9	40	1,03
ne¼ ne¼	9	40	2,79
e½ se¼	9	80	5,88
n½ se¼	9	40	2,79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5,58
sw¼	10	160	8,00
sw¼	11	160	5,46
sw¼ se¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ sw¼	14	40	2,09
sw¼ ne¼	14	80	5,54
ne qr ne qr	15	40	3,99
n½ ne qr	18	80	7,18
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2,09
s½ se qr	22	80	2,26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2,19
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2,09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2,09
w½ sw qr / se qr sw qr	24 / 24	120	8,41
n½ ne qr / se qr ne qr	24 / 24	120	5,73
n½ ne qr	27	80	3,49
n½ nw qr	27	80	2,89
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2,09
se qr	29	160	8,14
sw qr	29	160	2,87
sw qr / w½ sw qr	33 / 31	160	6,96

Town 113 *range* 25.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
sw qr	1	80	16,40
n15¾ ac's l't 1	1	15¾	2,16
nw qr sw qr	1	40	3,58
s½ nw qr	2	80	8,36
se qr	2	160	22,32
s½ sw qr	2	80	8,36
ne qr nw qr	2	37,27	1,13
lot no. 3 and w one fifth of ne qr ne qr	3	38,36	2,76
e½ se qr / & sw qr sw qr	8 / 9	80 / 40	4,62
ne qr ne qr	10	40	2,79
nw qr ne qr / se qr ne qr	10 / 10	80	5,58
n½ nw¼ ne¼ / s½ nw¼ ne¼	11 / 11	40	4,18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
e½ sw qr	12	80	11,16
e½ nw qr	12	80	9,02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11,18
w½ nw qr	13	80	9,76
n½ nw qr / se qr sw qr	13 / 13	160	18,14
s½ sw qr	15	40	4,16
s½ nw qr	15	80	5,58
e½ sw qr	15	80	4,15
n½ se qr	16	80	6,98
e½ ne qr & / nw qr ne qr	17 / 17	120	6,97
w½ sw qr / & e½ se qr	17 / 18	160	8,20
ne qr ne qr / sw qr ne qr / lots 5 and 6	18 / 18 / 18	144,06	7,50
w½ se qr / s½ se qr sw qr	18 / 18	120	6,27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3,48
n½ sw qr	20	80	2,05
n½ nw qr	20	80	3,59
se qr sw qr	21	40	1,04
e½ nw qr	21	80	5,58
w½ ne qr	21	80	4,88
e½ ne qr ne qr	20	20	1,22
ne qr of	22	160	5,14
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,01
sw qr of sw qr	25	40	1,71
n25 acres of se qr of ne / s15 acres of ne qr of ne	25 / 25	40	2,13
22 29-100 acres of ne qr / 25 acres of sw qr of se qr	29 / 29	47,20	2,46
e½ of nw qr	30	40	2,09
e½ sw qr	30	80	2,81
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,63
n½ se qr	32	80	4,18
e½ ne qr	31	40	1,23
sw qr of nw qr / sw qr of ne qr	35 / do	160	8,36
e½ of ne qr / e½ of se qr	do / do	120	6,15

Town 113 *range* 26.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
lot no. 10	25		2,05

Town of Cedar Lake.

Town 113 *range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
Lot no 4 / & n½ of ne qr	2 / 3	130,33	3 41
s½ of nw qr	3	80	3.61
[illegible]	6	39,33	1,51
[illegible]	6	40	1,51
[illegible]	8	160	6,61
[illegible]	8	120	3,90
[illegible]	9	40	1,53
[illegible]	9	160	8,25
[illegible]	10	160	7,46
[illegible]			[illegible]

Town of Credit River

Town 114 *range* 21.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax
w½ l't no. 4	2	15,19	82
se qr	6	160	10,60
e½ ne qr / ne qr nw qr	6 / 6	120,43	6,07
nw qr se qr	7	40	1,87
lot no. 3	7	53,83	39
lots no. 4 5 6	7	89,55	5,55
lots no. 7 8	7	47	2,38
ne qr	9	160	7,20
nw qr nw qr	7	38,06	1,92
lot no. 1	7	52½	2,66
lot no. 5	11	17,18	89
ne qr	18	159	8,38
s½ of nw qr	18	79,35	3,71
se qr	18	160	7,61
n½ nw qr / w½ ne qr	19 / 19	160	8,08
sw qr ne qr / nw qr se qr	20 / do	80	3,82
se qr	21	80	3,60
w½ sw qr	21	80	3,60
5 acres in se corner of sw qr of se qr	21	5	22½
w½ of nw qr	22	80	3,31
5 93 100 acres in sw corner ...	27	5,93	67½
47-100 acres in nw corner of w qr nw qr	27	4,07	40
se qr nw qr	27	20	1,91½
se qr ne qr of sw qr	27	10	47
sw qr of ne qr of se qr	27	10	47
sw qr	29	160	7,64
n½ nw qr	32	80	4,04
e½ of ne qr / w½ of nw qr	33 / 31	160	11,39
nw qr sw qr	do	40	3,88
n½ of s½ of ne qr of nw qr	34	15	1,47
n½ of s½ of ...	34	15	1,47
s½ ne	do	80	7,77
s½ of s½ of ne qr of nw qr	34	15	1,47
s½ of s½ of nw ...	34	15	1,47

Town of Eagle Creek.

Town 115 *Range* 22

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot 3	1	65 55-100	5,73
sw qr ne qr / nw qr se qr	3 / 3	80	7,86
lot 3 and se qr sw qr	3	104,65	6,16
n½ se qr & / se qr sw qr	4 / 4	160	13,28
se qr sw qr	4	40	6,10
w 19 84-100 acres of sw	5	19 4-100	3,53
w 19 84-100 acres ...	5	19 4-100	3,60
lot no. 2	5	36,45	6,36
s½ of nw qr	5	80	13,96
s½ of sw qr	5	80	17,46
a strip of land 2 rods wide on e side of w½ of sw qr	5	2	52
lot no. 5 & sw qr of ne qr	6	69,40	37,52
a tract of land in the n½ of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D.J. Koons to H. H. Williams & recorded in the office of Reg. of D'ds of Scott Co. in Bk C of D'ds page 173		5 323-1600	522
a tract of land in the nw qr of sw qr of sec. 6 conveyed by H. D.J. Koons to J. H. Tibbetts as recorded in the office of Reg. of Deeds of Scott County in book B of D'ds page 486		00 80-100	40
The w of a tract of land in nw qr sw qr of sec 6 conveyed by H.D.J Koons to W. Cresey and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County in book D of Deeds page 59.		68-100	5,40
se qr of ne qr	7	40	6,98
n15 acres of nw qr sw qr	7	15	2,63
20 acres s of the n15 a'rs of the nw qr of sw qr	7	20	3,51
e hf of nw qr	8	80	14,92
w hf of ne qr	8	80	15,70
n hf of sw qr	8	80	14,14
w hf of se qr	8	80	15,70
e hf se qr & se qr ne qr	8	120	16,69
sw qr nw qr & e hf nw qr	9	120	26,16
w hf of sw qr	9	75	11,61
n hf of se qr	9	80	9,72
Lot no. 1	10	63 20-100	2,56
sw qr of nw qr	11	40	1,38
e hf of se qr	11	80	4,36
e hf se qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr se qr & se qr sw qr	12	80	3,24
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	2,18
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 1	14	102 10-100	3,46
ne qr of ne qr	14	40	2,18
n hf of ne qr of sw qr	15	20	3,30
se qr of sw qr	18	40	5,40
e hf of ne qr	17	80	9,82
n hf of nw qr	18	77 12-100	8.98
e hf of sw qr	21	80	6,28
nw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr of se qr	21	40	4,91
sw qr nw qr & nw qr sw qr	22	80	12,96
ne qr	23	160	17,28
w hf of nw qr	24	80	8,10
e hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
w hf of sw qr	24	80	9,64
nw qr ne qr & lot no. 4	25	95 27-100	9,53
lot no. 2	26	55 90-100	4,59
se qr	27	160	16,60
un'd hf of se qr of nw qr	27	20	2,24
sw qr of sw qr	27	40	2,74
nw qr of nw qr	27	40	3,24
ne qr	28	160	14,13
ne qr of se qr	30	40	4,32
e hf of ne qr & lot no. 5	30	118 40-100	14,18
e hf of sw qr	30	80	6,11
sw qr of sw qr & lot no. 3	30	18 30-100	5,13
se qr of sw qr	33	40	2,74
s¾ of se qr of ne qr	33	30	1,96

Town 116 *Range* 22.

Des.	Sec.	Acres.	Tax
lot no. 2	32	28	3,03
lot no. 1	33	31 70-100	2,97
sw qr of sw qr	35	40	3,24

TOWN OF GLENDALE.

Town 115, *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 4 and s½ sw¼	7	138	$6,73
lots 5 6 and 7	8	155 90-100	7,94
se qr	8	160	7,86
w½ nw¼ & nw¼ of sw¼	15	120	8,19
lots 1 2 3	6	53 60-100	3,66
s½ of sw qr	18	76 53-100	3,76
n½ of sw qr	19	76 23-100	4.68
n½ of se qr	21	80	5,90
n½ sw qr & se qr sw qr	21	120	8,19
n½ of nw qr	21	80	4,68
e½ nw qr & sw qr nw qr	28	120	91
ne qr	29	160	9,36
w½ nw qr & w½ sw qr	29	160	9,36
e½ nw qr & e½ sw qr	29	160	9.84
lot 1 2 3	30	104 87-100	8,55
e½ se qr & sw qr se qr	31	120	7.38
sw qr of sw qr	31	36 45-100	2,47
ne qr of sw qr	31	40	2,55
s½ ne qr 31 & w½ nw qr	32	160	7,14
nw qr of sw qr	32	40	2,46
sw qr of nw qr	31	40	2,73
w¾ of nw qr of ne qr	34	15	55
5 acres mill lot in sw qr of se qr	7	5	19,50

TOWN OF HELENA.

Town 113 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
se qr of sw qr	2	40	1,56
n½ of se qr	3	80	3,05
se qr of sw qr	3	40	1.62
w½ ne qr e½ nw qr	4	160 06-100	8,78
sw qr of sw qr	4	40	1,95
sw qr	9	160	7,80
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	9	80	4.48
ne qr	11	160	6,46
That part of sw qr of se qr & lots 3 4 in sec 11 not included in the Townsite of Helena excepting a piece of land conveyed by J.C. Smith to W. Ramsden		43 88-100	3,18
A tract of land in sec. 11 as conveyed by W. Ramsden.		8 38-100	39
Lot No. 5	11	15½	1,11
s hf of nw qr	12	80	3,51
sw qr	12	160	6,29
s hf of s w qr	14	80	2,96
e hf ne qr	14	80	2,73
nw qr ne qr & n hf nw qr	14	120	5,85
sw qr of nw qr	14	40	1,95
se qr nw qr & sw qr ne qr	14	80	3,32
n hf of sw qr	14	80	4.49
e hf of se qr	15	80	2,83
e hf of sw qr	15	80	3,94
e¾ of w hf of ne qr	15	60	3,16
e hf nw qr & nw qr nw qr	19	79 42-100	5,11
sw qr of nw qr	19	39 67-100	2.70
s hf of se qr	21	80	4,39
n hf of nw qr	23	80	2,87
se qr	23	160	5,74
Lots No. 6 7	24	48 28-100	1,79
n hf of nw qr	25	80	3,51
n hf of s hf of nw qr	25	40	1,17
n hf of ne qr	25	80	3,58
s hf of ne qr & nw qr se qr	25	120	5,02
ne qr	26	160	6,55
n hf of nw qr	26	80	3,23
e hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
w hf of se qr of nw qr	26	20	90
sw qr of nw qr and n hf of sw qr	26	120	5,37
s¾ of s hf of sw qr	26	60	2,69
n¼ of s hf of sw qr	26	20	90
w hf of ne ¼	28	80	2,87
sw qr	32	160	6,24
e hf of ne ¼	34	80	3,12
e hf of ne ¼ of se ¼	35	20	59
w hf of sw ¼	31	79 94-100	3.32

TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2	16	60 25-100	1,93
se qr of ne qr	16	40	2,05
ne qr of se qr	16	40	2,58
Lot no. 8	17	51 70-100	3,32
Lots 5 and 6	20	33 37-100	2,13
whf of sw qr & 10 acres on w side of e hf of s west quarter	22	90	4,84
e hf of sw qr of ne qr	22	20	1,18
lot no. 6	25	33 60-100	1,42
nw qr	25	160	11,33
lots 6 and 7	30	86 28-100	3,22
ne qr of nw qr	33	40	1,50
e hf of ne qr	33	80	6,86
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4,95
w hf of nw qr	34	80	6,86
s hf of ne qr	35	80	5,33

TOWN OF NEWMARKET.

Town 113 *Range* 21.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
s hf of sw¼	8	80	4,17
nw¼ of sw ¼	17	40	2,50
w hf of sw¼ of se¼	24	20	88
n hf of se¼	26	80	3.51
ne¼	27	160	7,22
se¼ of nw ¼	31	40	208½

TOWN OF SPRING LAKE.

Town 114 *Range* 22.

Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
Lot no. 2 and se¼ of nw¼	2	73 10-00	8,12
lot no. 1	2	48	5,20
lot no. 2	3	56	4,01
lot no. 3	3	41 90-100	3,08
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no. 2	5	66 90-100	4,05
n 24 28-100 acres lot no 4	5	24 28.100	148
[illegible] of ne¼ and e¼ of nw ¼ of ne ¼	6	59.17-100	3,56
s hf of sw¼	6	78 78-00	5,70
sw¼ of ne¼ and lot no 2	6	92 80-000	5,71
nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr	7	80	4,92
s hf of ne qr	7	80	4,92
n hf of sw qr	7	79 45-100	5,12
s hf of nw qr	7	79 62-100	5,12
nw qr of nw qr	7	39 79-100	284
lots no. 1 and 2	8	124	10,50
se qr of sw qr / sw qr of se qr and lot no. 2	10	127	7,81
nw qr of ne qr and lot no. 6	10	95 78-100	7,35
e hf of nw qr	12	80	4,02
w hf of nw qr	12	80	4,92
s hf of sw qr	13	80	4,74
e hf of ne qr and n hf sw qr ne qr	13	100	5,20
s hf of sw qr of ne qr	13	20	100
n hf of sw qr	13	80	5,63
e hf of se qr	14	80	4,74
s hf of se qr	15	80	5,60
nw qr	19	159 60-100	10,66
nw qr	21	160	8,60
w hf of sw qr	21	80	4,74
sw qr of sw qr and w hf se qr of sw qr	22	60	3,08
n hf of se qr	23	80	3,80
nw qr	23	160	9.48
n hf of sw qr and lot no. 3	24	147 70-100	8,12
se qr	26	160	7,60
s hf of nw qr	26	80	4,74
nw qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of sw qr	26	80	4,73
lots no. 3 and 4	27	89 73-100	4,60
ne qr of sw qr	26	40	2,36
s hf of ne qr	27	80	4,74
e hf of se qr	27	80	3,80
lot no. 5	28	65 40-100	3,55
nw qr	28	160	9,48
lots no. 1 and 2	28	77 90-100	4,10
sw qr	29	160	9,46
e¾ of se of ne qr and e¾ of ne qr of ne qr	29	60	3,56
e hf of se qr	30	80	4,73
nw qr of sw qr and lot no. 1	30	67 4-100	3,38
w hf of ne qr	31	80	4,73
w hf of ne qr	33	80	4.74
ne qr	34	160	7,60
n hf of sw qr	34	80	1,42
s hf of ne qr	35	80	4,10
w hf of se qr	35	80	4,10
lots no. 1 and 2	35	74 25.100	3,78

TOWN OF SAND CREEK.

Town 114 *Range* 23.

Description.	Sec.	Acres	Am'nt
se qr	2	160	9,66
e hf of nw qr and e hf of w hf nw qr	3	119 99-100	630
lots no. 4 5 and 6	7	145 68.100	752
e hf of se qr and sw qr of se qr	7	120	4,40
lot no. 1	11	8 18-100	48
ne qr of ne qr	12	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
s hf of ne qr of se qr	13	20	84
lot no. 1	14	19	1,16
sw qr of ne qr and n hf of se qr	18	120	7,56
s hf of se qr	18	80	8,40
85 acres on south side of sw qr	18	85	6,09
50 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	50	3,15
30 acres in n hf of ne qr	19	30	1,89
That part of s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr of sec. 19 town 114 range 23 not included in the town site of Jordan City, or additions excepting a tract of land conveyed by W. Holmes to W. H. Varner, as recorded in book E of deeds page 329, containing 38 12-100		37 68-100	2,10
6 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	6	38
4 acres in s hf of sw qr	20	4	25
se qr	20	160	9,66
lot no. 4	25	58	1,83
s hf of se qr	26	80	4,83
nw qr of se qr	29	40	2,10
sw qr of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr	29	80	4,20
ne qr of se qr	30	40	2,42
n hf of ne qr	31	80	3'36
e¾ of ne qr of nw qr	32	30	1,26
w hf of nw qr	33	80	3,36
n hf of se qr	34	80	4,83
sw qr of nw qr	35	40	2,42

TOWN OF SHAKOPEE.

Town 115 *Range* 23.

Description,	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
lot no. 8 and the se qr of se qr of sec. 2 except that part included in Koeper's addition to Shakopee City and excepting 67-100 acres conveyed to H. M. Gates, And lots 5 6 7 9	2	207 23-100	29,19
67-100 acres as deed'd by J. Koeper to H. M. Cates.	2	67-100	18
se qr	10	160	10,36
se qr of ne qr	11	40	7,78
n qr of nw qr of ne qr	11	10	1,62
se qr of nw qr	11	40	6,78
e hf of se qr	11	80	14,30
nw qr of se qr	11	40	5,50
sw qr of se qr	11	40	8,25
sw qr of sw qr	12	40	13,20
se qr of sw qr	12	40	7,70
ne qr of sw qr	12	39	8,42
se qr ne qr & n 25 acres of ne qr of se qr.	12	64	14,61
nw qr of ne qr	13	40	7,70
nw qr sw qr & w hf nw qr	13	120	15,40
e hf of ne qr	14	80	9,45
w hf of ne qr	14	80	9,35
se qr of se qr	14	40	3,24
nw qr of sw qr	15	40	2,48
n 45 acres of n 56¼ acres of w hf of ne qr	23	45	2,75
ne qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
se qr of ne qr	23	40	3,30
ne qr of ne qr & n qr of se qr of ne qr.	24	50	4,40
n hf of se qr	24	80	4,40
sw qr of se qr & lot no. 1	24	79 82-100	6,05
n hf of s hf of sw qr	24	40	1,73
lot no. 3 & n hf of lot 4	10	54 20-100	3,52

TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE

Town 114 *Range* 24.

Description	Sec.	Acres.	Am'nt
ne qr	24	160	6,24
sw qr of se qr and e hf of sw qr	25	120	702
se qr of nw qr	25	40	1,56
w hf of nw qr of ne qr	26	20	78
s hf of ne qr and n hf of se qr	26	160	7,80
s hf se qr	26	80	4,68
nw qr	27	160	4,68
55 acres on east side of se qr	27	55	2,68
n half of sw qr and lots no. 3 and 4	28	149 34-100	7,28
nw qr	32	160	5,76
e hf of sw qr	32	80	468
nw qr	34	160	9,36
se qr	34	160	9,36
n hf of ne qr	35	80	3,90
s hf of se qr	35	80	4,68

BELLE PLAINE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
9	2	2
16	5	4
26	7	12½
14	10	6
7	11	12½
5	15	8½
8 9	18	8
10	20	2
3	21	2
12	22	4
10	24	8
5	25	8½
6	57	12½
10 11	67	20,50
22	57	6½
7 8 9	58	3,28
8 9	72	41
2 7 8 9 10	74	8
1 10 17	77	10½
3 14	83	92
13	86	12
8	89	20½
	90	29½
S 42 feet of 5 & 6	92	41
15 16	92	41
8	93	12½
10	94	12½
9	96	20½
11 & N½ of 12	97	12½
2	98	8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
11 12	99	75
7 9	101	10,37½
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
11 12 13 14 15 16 17		
13	103	76,87
24	104	10,26
0	106	20½
[illegible]	110	40½
1 6	112	4,10
7	117	10½
7 8	122	4,05
3	123	12,30
2 3	127	25
25	129	16½
4	130	3,07
1	137	4
1 1	138	20
5 7 26 27	144	98½
1	151	1,13
12 15	152	33
7 8	162	20½
11 15	164	8½
11	166	12½
9	168	12½
9 30	172	17½
2	173	12½
7	184	6½
16	185	6½
12	187	12½

BELLE PLAINE CITY.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
2 3	1	12
7	20	6
6 7 11	32	6½

Ad'tion No. 1 to Belle Plaine City.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
12	77	2
7	93	2
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 21	99	22

BELLE FONTAINE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	3	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	7	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8	63
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	10	30
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	17	25
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	20	20

HAMILTON.

Lot 9 Block 30 Tax 2,31

Lots 15 16 block 47 Tax 10

JORDAN CITY.

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	2	3,53
2	2	12
1	3	7,65
4 5	3	42
10	4	17
6 7	5	47
2 3 1 5 6 7 8 9 10	6	95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7	1,16
2 3 4 5 8 9 10	8	74
2 3 4 5	10	74
n hf 6	10	4,73
s hf 6	10	1,05
8 9 10	10	63
7	11	1,05
8 9	11	21
3	12	10½
1 2 3 8 9 10	13	63
2 3 7 8 9	14	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	15	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	16	1,05
1 2 3 4 5	17	53
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	18	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	19	1,05
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20	73

Holmes' Addition to Jordan City

Lots.	Block.	Am'nt.
1	1	10½
1 2 3	2	31½
1 4 8 9 10	5	53
1 2 3 4 5	6	53
1 2	7	21
2 3 4 7 8 9 10	8	74
1 2 3 4 5 8 10	10	73

LOUISVILLE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
6	2	4
5	3	4
4 5 6	10	12
4 5 6 7 8 9	13	23
10	17	4
7	27	4
1 2 3	29	12
1 2 3	42	12
4 12	51	17
4 8 9	52	25
3 4	55	18

LITTLE RAPIDS.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
1 2 3 7 8	9	23
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	12	32
1 2 3 4 7 8 9	21	28
1 7 8	28	12
2	43	4
8	51	3

SPRING LAKE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
11 12	26	4
12	27	3
8 9	35	6
7 8 9	37	11
6	46	3
1 2	47	7
4 5	48	8
5	49	4
3 4 5 6	50	21
5	51	4
lots 1 2 3 on 5th & High Street		3
a triangular lot between 3d & 4th & Centre st.		2
a triangular lot on Lake and 4th St.		2

SHAKOPEE CITY

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt.
4 5	1	2,40
10	2	1,20
7	3	1,60
8	3	60,00
n hf of n hf of 1 and 2	4	6,00
e 20 feet of s hf of 1 & 2	4	4,57
s 21 feet of n 40 feet of s hf of 4 & 5	5	9,50
20 ft adjoining the s 21 ft of n 40 ft of s hf 4 & 5	5	7,50
w 19 feet of 6 and all of 7	5	13,00
7	6	5,30
10	6	3,15
6	10	1,20
6	11	60
5	19	1,10
s 42 feet of 6 & 7	20	1,00
w hf of 3	22	90
n hf of 6 and 7	22	22,60
3 4 6	23	6,90
e hf of 9	23	11,50
6 and 7	21	6,00
2 3 4	25	12,10
10	26	2,90
2 8	27	3,80
5	31	6,00
1 and 2	32	5,00
7	32	6,00
w ½ of 8	33	1,80
4 and 5	34	2,50
2	35	2,70
10	36	1,90
8 9 10	39	1,70
6 7	42	1,60
5 9	43	1,10
6	45	1,10
1	46	1,50
5	47	10,00
6	47	1,50
9 10	49	3,40
5 8	50	2,90
1	51	1,10
6 7 8 10	57	3,60
9	62	40
3	67	1,80
1 2 7	71	1,11
9 10	76	1,01
6 7 8	79	100
4 5 9	82	10
6 7	83	70
9 10	169	4,30
8 9	172	32
9	175	40
1	176	52
3	1,85	30

Greenleaf & Overton's Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
4 5 7 9 10 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 24	1	1,58
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	2	1,38
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	3	1,20
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	1,20
18 19 21	4	46
un'd ½ 26 27 28 29	4	24
1 2 22 23	5	52
un'd hf of 27 28	5	12
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	6	1,92
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	6	180
4	7	1,60

Koepers' Addition to Shakopee City.

Lots.	Blk	Amn't.
3 10 11 12	1	48
11 12	2	36
1 8 9 10 11	3	81
1 2 11 12	4	12
1 12	5	32
1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	1,10
6 10 11 12	8	56
4 6 11 12	9	72
7 8 9 10 11 12	10	104
5 6 7	12	46
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	14	1,88

EAST SHAKOPEE

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
4	1	90
8 9 10	1	2,70
4	3	4,50
3 4 5	4	4,32
9 10	4	2,52
1 3 4	5	2,06
4 5 10	6	3,51
1 2	8	2,70
W½ 9 10	8	2,25
5 6 9	11	4,50
6 7	14	1,80
1	15	10,81
2 8	15	2,70
6	16	90
3 4 5 6	17	3,60
un'd ½ of 7	17	45
9 10	17	1,62
3 7 8 9	18	2,88
4 5 6 7 8 9	19	6,48
1 2 3	20	54
3 4 5 6 10	21	90
3 4 5 6 11 12	22	1,08
1 2 6	23	1,98
7	23	19,80
11 12	23	1 08
4 9	21	90
1 5	25	1,35
2 4 5 6 7	27	4,32
1 2 3 4	29	1,44
8	30	18
1	32	36
1 8 9 10	34	1,53
9 10	35	54
5 6	B	3,60

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Lots.	Blk.	Am'nt
1	1	4
4 8	2	8
1	4	4
3 7 8 9 11	5	20
6 8 9	6	12
1 6 7 8	7	16
2	8	4
3	9	4
5 6	10	8
3 5 6 7 8 9 12	11	28
7 8 9 10 11 12	12	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	13	40
2 3 4 7 8 9	16	24
1 2 7 8 11	17	20
3 5 6 11	18	16
7 8 10 11	19	16
7	20	4
2 4 10 12	21	16
11 12	22	8
1 2 3	23	12
1 2 10 11 12	24	32
11 12	25	16
6 10	26	8
2 3	24	8
3	29	4
1	38	4
7	39	8
5 6	47	16

The news from Memphis ... that the ... Scott County.

Shakopee April 13, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the above tracts and lots or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and penalty thereon will be sold at public auction by the County Treasurer, at the Court House in said County on the first Monday of June A. D. 1862, unless such taxes or penalty shall be paid before that time.

J. R. ASHLEY, County Auditor.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Rose and Charlotte S. his wife, mortgagors to Andrew G. Chatfield President Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 23d A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25th A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "C" of mortgages pages 430 and 431, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards to wit: on the 13th day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chatfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and D. W. Ingersoll Assignee of Belle Plaine Co. to Walter R. Bown, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M. in Book "D" of mortgages page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafterwards, to wit: on the 7th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter R Bown to Pamela Bonchet, wife of S. Gilbertson, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 20th of February A. D. 1860 at 3 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 104, and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand One Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3169) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots nine and ten in Block Six, Lot sixteen in block seven, lots four, five, six, seven and eight in block thirty-two, lot eight in block thirty-eight, lot five in block forty two, lot eight in block sixty-one, lots fourteen and fifteen in block sixty-nine, lots one, two and three in block seventy-nine, lots twenty-two and twenty-three in block eighty-nine, lots four and five in block one hundred and sixteen, lots two and three in block one hundred and nineteen, lots five and six in block one hundred and thirty five, lots seven and eight in block one hundred and forty, of the town of Belle Plaine according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting lot eight in block one hundred and forty, which has been released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold at public auction in separate parcels, to the highest bidder for cash on the 25th of January A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County at Shakopee in said Scott County, to satisfy and pay the amount then due upon said mortgage and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, December 14th, 1861. PAMELA GILBERTSON, Assignee.

A. GILBERTSON, Agent.

The above sale is postponed until [illegible] 1st A. D. 1862, at the same hour and place.

Dated Jan. 29th, 1862.

THE

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed bearing date August 15th A. D. 1857, executed and delivered by Samuel W. Russell of Scott County Minnesota to Eli Whitney [illegible] ... recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the ... day of August A. D. 1857 at ... o'clock A. M. in Book "C" of mortgages pages 519, 520, and 521 ... the following land: the west half of the South East quarter and the South East quarter of the South West quarter of Section No. eight (8) in township No. one hundred and fifteen (115) north of Range No. twenty-five (25) west of the Fifth principal meridian; said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said Russel for the sum of two hundred and seventy two dollars, dated August 15th, 1857, and payable one year after date, ... with interest ... [illegible]

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the town of Shakopee in said Scott County on the ... day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount of said debt ... costs and expenses of sale.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st, 1861. ELI T. WILDER, Mortgagee.

WILDER & WILLISTON, Attorneys.

1862 1862

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

Great National Banner Of Intelect.

FOR

AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

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OR

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VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862. NUMBER 34.

The Shakopee Argus.

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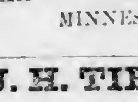
WATCH  MAKER.

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v1n12ly.

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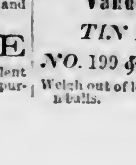

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A Dollar or Two.

BY RALPH M'GUIRE.

With cautious steps as we tread our way through
This intricate world as other folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two.
For an excellent thing is a dollar or two,
No friend is as true as a dollar or two,
Thro' country and town, as we pass up and down,
No passport's so good as a dollar or two.

Would you read yourself out of the bachelor's crew,
And the hand of a female divinity sue?
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it may cost you a dollar or two;
Love's arrow's are tipped with a dollar or two,
And affection is gained by a dollar or two.
The best aid you can meet in advancing your suit,
Is the eloquent chink of a dollar or two.

Would you wish your existance with faith to imbue,
And enroll in the ranks of the sanctified few,
To enjoy a good name and a well cushioned pew,
You must freely come down with a dollar or two,
The gospel's preached for a dollar or two,
The salvation is reached for a dollar or two,
You may sin some at times, but the worst of all crimes
Is to find yourself short of a dollar or two.

Strength,—Trust in God.

Trust a friend in hour of need—
Lean upon a broken reed,
It shall yield and shall betray you.
Trust on chance for helping hand—
On a quicksand cast thou stand,
It shall gulf ye and betray ye.
Trust in fate when woe is nigh—
Vainly would'st thou turn and fly,
It shall pierce ye and shall slay ye.
Trust thyself in God alone—
Only hope in him is known—
He alone has strength to stay ye.

—*Rosenberg.*

Select Miscellany.

From the Literary Companion.

COLONEH;

OR,

THE ROVER OF THE CHEROKEES!

A ROMANCE OF THE LONE STAR REPUBLIC.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

CONTINUED.

"Nay don't fear to speak it, *ma petite*—old enough to be your father, you meant. That is almost, yes, quite true. You are seventeen, and I am over forty. I was a younger man fifteen years ago, when I first saw you, a little two-year old child, with your hair in curly black rings over your head and your hands full of prairie flowers you had plucked by the cabin door—younger and handsomer than I am now, Jeanette Benoit, but with no power of loving stronger than my heart holds this night." And, as he went on in his soft, low voice, species of fascination stole over the girl who sat with her eye held under the spell of his much as if a serpent's glittering glance ensnared her to its gaze.

"I have waited for you all these years. I was a rich man even then, when I came to this part of the country—and there were many young girls, who are faded and care-worn women now, in this little village who would have smiled upon me—but I did not want any of them, Jeanette—I only waited, and waited, and now I want you!"

With a strong effort the girl shook off the facination which had so benumbed her into listening to this long avowal on the part of the planter.

"I am very sorry to give you any pain or disappointment, Monsieur Prevaux, but I never dreamed of this thing. And, if I had known your plans all my life, it could have made no difference—I can never become your wife!" she said firmly.

"Jeanette Benoit, *you must be mine!*" The words were slow and indolent, and his voice took no higher tone; and his manner was firm and assured.

All the spirit of the girls nature was aroused by his cool assurance. Her eyes flashed fire—her cheeks crimsoned—her nostrils dilated.

"It is *le custom* Monsieur, I believe, to make sure of a woman's *heart* before one demands her *hand!*" she said with spirit.

That shaft struck the man before her. An angry tide of red blood surged up over his face, then retreated as suddenly, leaving him ashen pale. But, with wonderful quickness, he mastered himself; for his habitual caution whispered that words uttered under the sting of scorn would only weaken his own cause.—A sudden idea crossed his brain. He would play the meek and humble lover—the role of the injured.

"Am I rejected, then? I did not dream of this, petite Jeanette!" and he assumed a tone of wounded feeling.

"I am truly sorry, as I said, Monsieur, to give you pain," replied the young girl, who, in her kindness now pitied him, so admirably he played the part of the injured in her eyes. "I hope I have not offended you, Monsieur. I would have you as my friend."

"Jeanette, I have loved you—" and in this the planter spoke truly, for next to his plantations and his gold, aye, more at this moment than those, had he longed for the possession of this beautiful blossom of the wilderness—"but because you cannot love an old man, who, as you say is old enough to be your father, is no good reason why he cannot remain your friend," and he laid his hand upon her head with almost paternal kindness.

Instinct would have prompted the girl to shrink away; but his words seemed so smooth and fair that she suffered his hand to remain a moment there, and glanced up into his face, while he continued in soft and gentle accents—

"You must not think that because of this disappointment, I cannot still be the friend of *ma petite* Jeanette. She must look upon me as her father, or as an uncle who will always take interest in her happiness, and who will still look in to see her in his old, neighborly way."

He played his part well; and, blinded by his seeming kindness, Jeanette could not interpret aright the glitter of his eye and that smile about his lips.

"Jeanette," he went on, "since I have been in this cabin, I have been thinking of that young chap who was about here a spell ago—from Texas, I heard in the village," and he eyed her keenly. The girl started suddenly, and a rich wave of crimson suffused her face.

"It is as they said she loves him!" he mentally murmured—"and for this youth, *I* am scorned!" and, by the sudden pallor about his mouth and the gnawing of his under lip he betrayed his anger. "I must find out how far this thing has gone."

"Ha! you don't know this youth? maybe he didn't loiter round here a long time—hey, *ma petite!*" he said aloud in a pleasant tone, as though the sudden discovery of her interest had given him the greatest satisfaction. "Why, don't tremble and blush so, my child! If old Pierre Prevaux can't bear his own disappointment, and learn to rejoice in the happiness of his little Jeanette, then he's no true friend that's all! You love this young man Jeanette? Don't be afraid to tell your old friend all!"

"We are betrothed." The answer fell in low accents from the girl's lips, for her fear had all fled in this seeming interest of Monsieur Prevaux—but there was a world of happiness in her low, trembling tones, which struck like a dagger to the planter's heart, and caused him to bite his lip with covert rage. He had known of the lingering stay of the young Texan at Jean Benoit's cabin, but had not thought matters had proceeded so far.

"Betrothed?—uh, well," he said carelessly, and with a smile that cost him dear, "boys and girls will mate with each other—and no wonder now *ma petite* could not fancy an old man—'old enough to be her father.' Ha, ha, my child—old Pierre Prevaux was a conceited fool!" and his laugh sounded like the hiss of a serpent soft, clear through the stillness of the old kitchen. "And you write nice love letters to each other, and send them to cheer each other's loneliness, I suppose? Have you heard from him lately, Jeanette? He must not neglect you; and he bent his gaze fully upon her face.

"Yes, I hear often—that is—I am expecting—" but here she paused, looking up to catch that gaze, and involuntarily thinking that she was speaking too freely of her lover.

"Oh, don't hesitate—don't blush! Nothing to be ashamed of, my child," said Prevaux kindly. "You are expecting a letter every day, Jeanette?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Ah, well—I dare say the time seems long waiting. You must not let him neglect you. Lovers when absent get careless sometimes—and this Texan—I remember, I saw him one day at the village—he was a handsome young fellow, and I dare say there's many a pretty girl at his own place would be glad to get him from my little Jeanette—but we mustn't allow it—we mustn't let him grow careless and forget our little wilderness blossom. I dare say the tardy letter will come soon; and when it does, I shall know it by the sparkle of your bright eyes. It's got a long journey to come—hasn't it? Let's see; where does this young man—I've forgotten his name—live, Jeanette?"

With breathless interest, and noting it down on the tablets of an iron memory, he drank her unsuspecting reply.

"His name is Richard Grantley—and his home is in Western Texas, at the Guadaloupe settlement," she said frankly.

"A long way off that, my child. No wonder if you do sometimes worry over the tardy letter. But don't fret over it! That region is all in a ferment now—they say that the settlers are taking up arms against the Mexicans on the Western frontier—and mayhap this young lover of yours is called into the ranks. Don't turn pale and tremble! I dare say that it's only an old man's garrulousness; there are enough there to get shot down by the Mexican bullets without this young Richard Grantley. But it wears late. The old man must plod his homeward way, and leave his petite to dream over her lover;" and with a kiss which Jeanette could not well refuse the man who had generously burried his own disappointment in her happiness with another, Pierre Prevaux the wealthiest planter in the district for miles around, left Jean Benoin's house.

Once out in the open air, the stifled breath of that man came freely. "*Mon Dieu!*" he ejaculated, grinding his teeth, "cast off, refused by that chit of a girl whom I am fool enough to love to madness! To hear her, as she stood there, say in her sweet, young voice, 'We are betrothed!' and then look up into my face in her tender way—*Mon Dieu!* I could have died! And to think that, all this hour past, I have held a love letter from *him* here!" and he drew forth a little, sealed, white missive from his vest pocket. "How lucky I met that courier near Benoit's cabin and took the letter saying I would bear it to her. She will be none the wiser if I do read the love-sick babblings of this boy. Ah, Jeanette, 'old man' tho' I am—'old enough to be your father'—I am young yet to foil a dozen who would step between me and you. For you shall *yet* be mine! I wonder what this beardless boy writes?" turning the letter over in his hand. "But I shall soon know. Ha, that was a lucky shot—when I told her he was far away, and there'd be many a girl in his own place who would be glad to stand in her shoes. And the thought of his going into battle, too! *both* pierced her heart;" and with a smile of malice on his lips, the serpent who wore the shape of man walked onward under the starlight.

Yes, sweet Jeanette Benoit—poor Jeanette—pausing there by the fireside till the live, red coals cindered to ashes, *both* shafts from those cruel lips had struck home to rankle and fester in your loving heart, which had never before dreamed of doubt! And when—as day and week went by, and still no letter came from the betrothed lover in the distant Guadaloupe settlement—the cheek of the French girl grew thinner, her gay *chansons* were heard less frequent in her father's cabin, her step was less elastic by day, and by night her pillow was often wet with tears.

And the serpent came often, to probe the wound with his venomed fangs and infuse a more subtle and deeper poison; and, to his merciless and exultant gaze, every pore of that wounded heart only put forth scarlet blossoms for his future revelling. A serpent was in Acadia.

CHAPTER XVI.

BY THE SAN ANTONIO SPRING.

At a little distance from the environs of Bexar, deep amid the shadows of a grove whose foliage in midsummer was of most luxuriant greenery—where the long streamers of the hoary Spanish moss trailed and floated softly in the winds and birds of brilliant plumage flitted in and out the sunshine—its margin fringed with a setting of smooth limestone pebbles and little shells—with one sparkling burst from the rich, black soil gushed the beautiful San Antonio Spring, famed as the summer retreat of invalids and the point of excursion for the wealthy old Spanish families of the city. Now, the brightness of the foliage was somewhat dimmed by the lateness of the season, and the song of the birds was less frequent; yet enough of greenness and freshness remained to render it a pleasant retreat—especially now that the besiegers held the city.

It was to this quiet nook, that, with permission of the Texan General, Don Manuel Navarro had been borne on a litter by the slaves of his household, while Inez rode at his side.

The little ranche which they had often inhabited as a summer retreat, and which they now sought, was built of the sundried adobe bricks, painted a bright green, and overrun with a thick vine of the mustang grape which had climbed to the very roof-tree. The house was long and rambling; its apartments were roomy and airy and fitted up with a few comforts which had been hastily brought from the nobleman's house in Bexar. Inez occupied a neat room adjoining that where her father lay on a couch heaped with cushions and drapered with a silken canopy, and busied herself in her filial attentions to his comfort; while the few faithful slaves who accompanied them administered to the wants of the household.—Here, in this secluded retreat, they felt secure from the storm of the besiegers in the city.

But this wildwood nook was not so secluded but that one young *Americano* at every nightfall since the occupancy of the city, had found leisure from the sterner duties of the soldier to bask in the light of tenderer dreams which had suddenly dawned upon his being. At each twilight hour had Lieutenant de Leon slidden out from the barracks, and mounting his noble horse, dashed across the bridge of the Salado and out into the country, along the chapparal bordered road to the little adobe ranche; and then, flinging his bridle rein over the animal's neck, had entered to while away an hour with the courteous, invalid Spaniard and his beautiful daughter, or mayhap lingered longer than the rules of etiquette demanded beside Inez on the threshold when he departed. Strange, that the soft, witching notes of love drowned the click of the rifle lock or the trumpet call—that the laurel wreath of glory faded from the young soldier's mind, and fell unvalued at his feet! Such metamorphosis had these three days at Bexar wrought for him.

The evening was unwontedly soft and mild for the season, seemingly a wanderer from the departed summer and pausing to brood over the region of the San Antonio Spring with breath of balm and dainty presence.

Don Manuel was sleeping; and, released from her attendance, Inez had cast a black silken *saya* over her head, and accompanied their evening visitor, the young *Americano* officer, a little distance along the path toward the spot where his horse awaited him tethered to the bank of a young sappling at the edge of the wood.

Tempted by the wildness and beauty of the evening hour, de Leon turned into the little mossy trail leading to the enclosure among the cotton woods where the moonlight fell softly and purely upon the shimmering waters of the spring. Drawing near, the twain paused upon its pebble-bordered margin and looked down in the depths of the clear waters whose edges were calm and glassy, while from their centre gushed a sparkling jet which fed the supply. The elegant, compact figure of the soldier in his neat fitting uniform, and the slender, graceful, swaying one of the bright-eyed girl, were fully reflected to their gaze as they bent over the margin: and a happy blending was it—the noble Saxon beauty of the soldier, who had inherited the fair complexion, blue eyes and chestnut hair of a northern mother and the dark, rich, olive loveliness of the southern girl.

"A goodly picture said Emile de Leon with a smile—" and one I would fain bear in memory forever," stooping down to catch a view of Inez's reflected face, then turning to gaze upon her countenance—"the likeness is perfect. I wish I could transcribe it to my heart. But ah, why wish that? it is there already—where I would gladly keep it forever, to look upon in my soldier wanderings. Inez, have I offended?" and he took her hand within his own.

"No, you have not offended, senor."

The answer was in sweet, musical tones, like the gliding waters; though a hue of crimson deepened on her olive cheek, and her hand trembled within his grasp. But she did not conceal her true feelings; Inez Navarro was too truthful too unpractised in the arts of a coquettish woman, to deny the pleasure his words gave her. In perfect, childish trust, yet with the dignity of a pure-souled woman, had she shown her delight in the society of the brave, courteous young *Americano* officer. No conventional forms of etiquette of so-called "society" had bidden her stifle the promptings of her nature; she had obeyed the truer law of naturalness; and thus, meeting as they had met, freely and often, they had become far better acquainted than those who meet year after year in crowded drawing-rooms. Gladly had she welcomed him with each evening's fall; and with regret had they parted. Till this evening, no words of love had been spoken they were not needed in their perfect friendship.

But to-night, lingering by the pebbled marge of the spring, a shade of anxiety overspread the features of the young officer, and he was loath to leave that charmed spot. In his evening's conversation at the *ranche* he had not disclosed what he knew full well—that ere twenty-four hours had elapsed, the Commanding General had determined to raise the siege—that the soldiers had become impatient, and, maddened by the loss of the gallant Colonel Milan who had fallen in the streets of Bexar pierced by a Mexican rifle ball, were eager for the crisis which should either leave them defeated, or victorious possessors of the Alamo—and that that very night had been appointed for the attack upon the fortress.

Had the choice been left to the young officer lingering there by the musical waters of the San Antonio Spring, at that moment he would have been well content to sit in siege of Bexar. But the Texan army was gathered to fight—not dream—and the spell must be broken. Therefore was it that the shade of sadness rested on the countenance of Emile de Leon who had stolen away from the barracks on the eve of the attack, to pass a happy, yet mournful hour with Inez Nevarro—happy, because he felt a surety of her love, and mournful because he knew not what rude severing the chances of that night's storm of Mexican and Texan rifle balls might bring.

"Perhaps I am wrong to speak of love—of the love I feel for you, dear Inez—to-night," he said, clasping her hand closer. "We are on the verge of battle. Nay, don't be alarmed, dearest,—" he added soothingly—"the crisis must come sooner or later; and to-night our commander has determined to raise the siege by an attack upon the Alamo. I am hopeful; we must succeed! Look you with the morrow's dawn, and see if our flag with its solitary star—the Lone Star of Texas—be not waving from the towers of the fortress! Nor will you sorrow much, I trow; for full well I know your generous heart sympathizes with the men this tyrant Santa Anna is grinding under his heel and whose tightening rein of oppression has driven the Texans to this course. Your thoughts will go with us—and your prayers will follow *one* soldier to-night when he scales the Alamo's walls or falls into the breach before it! Do I ask too much, Inez?"

The closer nestling of the little hand he held, and the quick sobs of the Spanish girl were his only answer. But they spoke volumes.

"I am beloved then, dear Inez?" he asked with tenderest accents. This gives me most exquisite happiness. But perhaps I am selfish in my love. Perhaps the memory of this beautiful dream I have indulged in here by the walls of Bexar may prove only a dream to take with me into my future. If I fall to-night before the Alamo, I shall fall with the happy thought that *one* will weep for the the *Americano* soldier; but, if I escape the chances of this siege, and of after battles, how know I that our love will be realized? Not that I have a fear for your faith, my Inez; but your sire—he is of another blood and faith than the American—and how would he look upon this love of his daughter?"

"Ah, fear not, de Leon,' cried Inez hopefully, for the heart of the young and beloved is ever buoyant. "My father inherits the prejudices of his race, I know full well—but he is not bigoted, and is very grateful to the brave officer who has treated him with such consideration and provided for his safety. I will plead your cause, and I feel assured that he will not deny my happiness; and with mantling color she raised her beautiful, hopeful, trusting eyes to his.

"With such a lovely pleader, how can he refuse?" said de Leon with a smile, kissing her lips crimson as the heart of the cleft pomegranate and gathering her to his heart. "You inspire me with most sanguine hopes. I will take, not only your prayers, but your inspiration with me into battle."

For a long time the lovers stood thus conversing in that language old as the primeval Eden, yet ever new, while the waters of the silver-voiced spring murmured a tender answering cadence in its rippling flow against the pebbly rim; and the soft breeze wandered through the cotton wood grove, lifting the long, dusky shadowed streamers of moss like the floating tresses of a maiden's hair, and the full blaze of the moon bathed water and forest and those two forms in a sheen of liquid light. Suddenly—afar from the city sleeping below, along the chapparal bordered road—across the bit of prairie land indenting the forest—and through the groves of cotton wood—came a sound which startles the young officer from his dream and brought a loud, impatient neigh from the gallant war-horse tethered to the sapling at the verge of the path—three clear notes of a trumpet from Bexar.

"'Tis the signal for the storming of the Alamo! I have lingered too long, and must ride as for my life. Good night, dear Inez! To-morrow——" but the young soldier ceased and strained her convulsively, with a rain of kisses upon her beautiful face, to his breast.

"*Santa Maria* and all good saints preserve you! We will meet again!" whispered Inez, with lips which she forced to calmness.

"Yes, dear Inez. A soldier has no business with fear," and he spoke cheerfully.

"*Buenos nodes*—good night, Emile! Think of your Inez before the walls of the Alamo!" and with her parting kiss upon his lips he bounded from the spring, and in another minute the thunder of his horse's hoofs was heard on the road to San Antonio de Bexar.

To recount the attack of that night by the gallant volunteers—the desperate resistance by the Mexicans within the fortress—the bravery of the Texans, signalized by such deeds of daring as our forefathers performed at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—and the final surrender of the fort—would only be to recount an event with which every reader of the history of this new frontier State is familiar. Suffice it, that on the morning of the capitulation an army of eleven hundred Mexicans laid down their arms to a band of less than two hundred volunteers; and that the next day's sun shone on the Lone Star flag floating in triumph from the battered towers of the Alamo; and Santa Anna trembled for the sceptre that might slip away from his grasp ere he reached the tottering throne of the fallen Montezumahs.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE AMERICAN QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Train in Defense of Ireland and Irishmen.

From the London American June 4.

One of the chief points in the events of the week which have of late come under notice in the discussion halls is the state of Ireland.—The recent agrarian murders have alarmed the landlords, and England and Ireland stand face to face, each calling the other bad names. Mr. Train, availing himself of repeated attacks against the United States, made a decided hit on Saturday night, in turning the argument on Ireland, and and although the interruptions were frequent, he kept his ground, he undoubtedly having a great advantage by being so frequently called for before he rises to speak.

FRIENDSHIP OF ENGLAND.

MR. TRAIN—A lie oft-repeated is twice told. Slander is the offspring of small minds. Envy is the consciousness of inferiority. Jealousy arises from doubt of one's own position. Small minds never praise. Large minds never forget a kindness. America's prosperity was England's misery. America's alleged adversity is England's happiness. Burns has blasted many a young man's progress in life by his oft-quoted proverb "See ourselves as others see us." Humanity is wiser in this age. Others see us about two feet high. Hope and ambition are blasted by friends. England is said to be our Motherland, our near relation, our brother, our cousin, our friend. That friendship, dear relationship, has been strangely shown of late. Is England our stepmother? Several gentlemen see defeat, disaster, destruction to the Union armies. Where, pray? All your wishes are fruitless; all your prophecies are in vain.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE UNION ARMY.

Is the slight repulse of the gunboats before Richmond sufficient to point the moral! You have made the most of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and Big Bethel; that was before our army was on its feet; since then our flag has never been struck. Napoleon's victories in Italy and Germany were not more rapid or more brilliant. Success follows success, victory succeeds victory. Lyon in Missouri, Sigel in Arkansas, McClellan in Western Virginia, paved the way for the battle of Somerset. The fall of Forts Henry and Donelson; the capture of Nashville, Columbus, Bowling Green, New Madrid and the Tenth Island; the taking of Forts Pickens, Pulaski, Macon, Jackson and Pillow; the capture of New Orleans and the fall of Yorktown; the battle of Pea Ridge, of Pittsburg Landing, and the pursuit of runaway armies past Williamsburg, at the bayonet point, up the James river, and on to Richmond, are incidents as worthy your remembrance as the fact of our Government securities standing firm at one hundred and four, after raising one hundred millions sterling—the largest war loan ever contracted since men used firearms. I am obliged to keep these facts before Secession England and the Secession speakers of this hall.

ENGLISH DELAY IN CAMPAIGNS.

All this in half a year, and yet you sneer at our delay. First thirty days, then sixty, then ninety, and now you say we ask you again to wait. Be it so. Davis rested eight months before Washington, yet you complain if we stop eight days before Richmond. England is the last nation to talk of despatch. The only energy I have seen you show was on the Trent question. You say we ought to have closed the war months ago. Look over your own shoulder at George the Third. You were longer reaching Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, than you were in leaving those places. With your drilled veterans and hired Germans, it took you, in revolutionary times, seven years to evacuate city after city, and finally, your English Lord surrendered to an American General at Yorktown. You were seven years in accomplishing what we have done in seven months. The difference simply is this: You retired with defeat, we advance with victory. The gentleman said that McClellan would be doubled up like a perambulator; as the American armies, on two occasions, have doubled up England in the manner he indicates, I see where he found the happy simile.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SECESSION AND REVOLUTION.

You see analogy between America's secession from England and America's secession from America. I don't. I see no comparison between the battles of our youth against your manhood, and the battles of our manhood against ourselves; unless it is that you employed Indians to scalp our people, so has Davis. You tyrannized over us; so did the South. But we rebelled against your taxes, they against the laws they made themselves. Such dishonest citizens as Davis, Floyd, Mason, Slidell, Beauregard, and their bad associates, bear no analogy to the heroes of Massachusetts—Hancock, Adams Otis, Franklin—or such Virginia names as Patrick Henry or George Washington.

O that the Goddess who can thus reveal
Man's highest glories ... his shame conceal;
Nor, blushing, show us in the human race,
A ... coward ... base!
In WASHINGTON saw ... might us in ... mire
A statesman's wisdom ... a patriot's fire, [cheers,]
The ... turned the ... but the world might see
A traitor's fear in Arnold and in Lee!

You say we are too long in closing the war, and yet it took you twenty years to send Napoleon to St. Helena. Too long? Napier was longer in doing nothing. He boasted that he would be in Cronstadt or in a warmer atmosphere before six weeks. All I can say is, that *he did not get into Cronstadt.* Too long! Yet you have been two years in trying to put down the New Zealanders; and you remember your delay in the Crimea. If we have been too long, blame yourselves; your Ministry have done the mischief, and in a very short time will bury itself in the grave it dug for the Americans. A Government that moves a vote of confidence to itself cannot be in a strong position. Lord Palmerston rules England; *so did Cardinal Wolsey!* The Cardinal fell, and never regained his foothold.

DEFENSE OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The two features of to-night's debate are misrepresentation of America and abuse of Ireland. America has many champions—Ireland none. I have spoken for Americans; I intend to say a word for the Irish. It chills my senses to hear you jeer, and sneer, and throw contempt upon that gallant race. Two millions of Irishmen are countrymen of mine—[cheers]—and I will not sit quietly, and hear, in an English audience, Ireland trod down and abused. I like the Irish race. Ireland has done much for England; but what has England done for Ireland? What a record of crime, despotism and tyranny! What a page of violence, injustice and bloodshed! Mr.—— says no; show me, then, an oasis in the desert of her history; show me a ray of sunshine in the darkness of her horizon. Poor Ireland! rich in nature, in mountains and in rivers, with fruit in her gardens and fish in her streams, the unhappy mother of a brave people made humble by despotic and corrupt government. Poor Ireland! the land of Curran, and Grattan, and Shiel; where Powers acted, and Moore sung his sweet melodies, and Sheridan Knowles wrote some of the finest dramas in our language—who, last week, in his seventy-eighth year, made a beautiful speech, full of affection and tears for his native mountains.

WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND.

Poor Ireland! what has she done that England should have treated her so! The land that furnishes England with so many brave armies; whose sons to-day are leaders in the world—Premiers of two nations, and Generals in them all. You produced but one great name in your Napoleonic wars; his pictures are in your galleries, his monuments in your squares. That man was Arthur Wellesley, the Irish Duke of Wellington. Who rules to-day in Spain? An Irishman—Marshall O'Donnell. Who won the great Italian battle? Stand forth McMahon, the Irish Duke of Magenta. Who won the battle of Winchester, but the twice Senator, the shot proof Irishman, General James Shields? And who rules supreme in England, beloved by his people? Have you forgot that Lord Palmerston is a son of Ireland? Poor Ireland! How sad is the story of thy wrongs; every page of thy history is a record of robbery, pillage and conquest! [Oh, bosh!] The gentleman has twice interrupted me; let me say to him that when he applies that word to my remarks, it signifies talent, brain and intellectual power, neither of which will any one accuse him of possessing.

SECESSION APPLIED TO IRELAND.

All the speakers here to-night have been arguing that the Southern Confederacy ought to be acknowledged. Observing this, I am disposed, for argument's sake, to agree with you, and apply the rule to Ireland. Ireland would be better by herself—more independent, more free, more happy, less slavery, and would open her ports to all the world. You have no right to interfere with her customs her laws or her religion. When the Romans made war they adopted the habits of the conquered people. England, on the contrary, tries to make them English. She is not happy, not contented; vegetation grows in her streets and misery broods in the faces of her people. Let Ireland go; let America acknowledge the Irish Confederacy.

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HISTORY OF IRELAND.

As woods was historian of the Prince of Wales, so Giraldis Cambrensis recorded the incidents of Prince John in his Irish tour; calling the peasants goats and sheep, which would become capital game for English sportsmen. Cambrensis Eversus was more caustic, yet equally ungenerous. One was Trollope the First, vilifying the Irish people. The other was Trollope the Second, piling on the agony.

Centuries have gone since the armies of that old coquette, Elizabeth, cut through your peasantry. Long is the time since the old idiot, King James, overran that unhappy land with his perambulating scaffolds and ready-made executioners. Poor Ireland! what a life of conquest.

Then Charles came, with his packed juries and confiscation, followed by Cromwell, expatriating eighty thousand of thy sons, and knocking down all thy churches, followed by a second James and his excesses, and the treaty of Limerick; and then comes the destruction of thy individuality. Thy Parliament Houses turned into barracks, thy Custom Houses into stables for the King; thy squares filled with monuments to illustrate the overthrow of thy religion, and your eyes blinded by giving you eight millions a hundred representatives to Parliament, while England's eighteen millions have over a thousand. And this is the land where Robert Emmet told Lord Norbury his country's wrongs, and Daniel O'Connel stood boldly up, and Smith O'Brien banished, and The O'Donohue threatened if he dare to speak of the wrongs of his native land.

AMERICA THE FRIEND OF IRELAND

You say, let the South go. I say, let Ireland go. [Cheers, and a voice: "Ireland is now prosperous."] Yes, said Mr. Train, but what has made her so? America! Who have added wealth to our land? the Irish. Who built our factories, our canals and railways? the Irish. And in their well-paid labor, because well-earned, they find large sums of money, which they have been sending back to their people for many years! *Ten millions sterling since the Famine.* A noble trait of the Irish character. I like the Irish people, and your attacks on Ireland on account of the recent agrarian outrages are most unfair. Look over your criminal record, and you will find more brutal murders in England during the last year than in Ireland. Have you forgot ten the Stepney murder, and the Road murder, and that of Nottingham Forest and Coventry? or even, last week, that at Manchester, and another in London? You have as dark deeds on your calendar as Ireland has, and I cannot bear to hear a land I like so much so unkindly spoken of as she is in England.

Let me say to the Irish people, come to America, where you are appreciated; come over in thousands and hundreds of thousands, where a welcome shall await you, for Americans cannot forget your deeds of bravery in the dark pages of our war. You have fought nobly in our army, you love our Union, and we like your noble devotion to the land of your adoption. Ireland for the Irish. Thomas Francis Meagher is now one of us; and Judge M'Lean was a native of Erin, the land of fair women and brave men. Edmund Burke was also an Irishman. Would that you had some Burkes and more O'Connells to speak for you in the nation's councils. The O'Donohues, the Maguires and the Hennessys are not asleep to your wants; but Irishmen must band together to win their rights. My plea for Ireland to-night is more just than yours for Secessia. If you think disunion in America beneficial, how much more so would be disunion between these islands. Let me candidly say to the brave Irish regiments who are fighting our battles, what one of their countrymen said on another occasion:

Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man.

Hurrah, then, for Mulligan, and Kennedy, and the gallant Corcoran, the worthy countryman of the shot-proof hero of Winchester.

AMERICA AND FRANCE NOT SO SENSITIVE.

Americans begin to be less sensitive. Trollope says we copy France in manner, speech, dress, and cooking. He should have added, Americans begin to care as little for England's opinion as France does. France laughs at England; America must do the same. England used to pinch France, now France pinches England; America is copying the habit. England is now thin-skinned, as well as thick skulled. M. Assolant, in the Courier de Paris, cuts deep; England shakes with rage. M. Texier, in the Seicle, is equally happy with his dissecting knife; how the English squirm! Ridicule is a good thing when based on truth. When you joke, always joke on facts. The French writers say the English are put in stalls, at the restaurant, by themselves, like vicious horses, to keep them from biting each other.

France is emancipated, so is America. Our people will never again cringe before English public opinion. Write what you please; misrepresent, lie, swear, bear false witness. No matter what you do, for America, like France, will be no longer sensitive. England must now take her turn. American writers are coming over to describe England; and when four o'clock comes we hope the sentry will find all's well! America will continue to be the shrine for the emigrant. God bless our foreign citizens. Open wide our gates. Let them come; the more the merrier.

APPLYING THE TEST.—The following dialogue occurred on the side walk of one of the streets in this city yesterday morning between a Democrat and Republican who happened to meet:

Rep.—I have heard it said repeatedly that you are secesh.

Dem.—Probably you have. But let us see who is secesh, you or me. I propose that we both go before a Notary Public, and each take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution as it is and of fidelity to the Union as it was before secession began. Will you do it?

Rep.—Hem! Well I don't know. I think it's hardly worth while.

Dem.—(*Starting*)—Come along. I am ready to take the oath, and if you are not a secessionist, you certainly are. Come, it is but a step to 'Squire Millar's office, and it will not take ten minutes. I will pay for both. (*Republican moves off.*) Are you not for the Constitution and the Union?

Rep.—Hem! Yes, if slavery is abolished.

Dem.—Then you are not for the Constitution as it is, for that recognizes the existence of Slavery in the Union. You are, therefore, a secessionist. If you are not, you will go with me and take the oath of allegiance to the old Constitution and the old Union. (*Exit Republican sneaking off with both hands behind him, pressing down his coat-tail.*)—*Ohio Statesman.*

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Shakopee Argus.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. Macdonald . . . Editor.
M. C. Russell . . . Ass't Editor.

SHAKOPEE. . . . . JULY 19, 1862.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

A. G. CHATFIELD,
Of Scott County.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

WILLIAM J. CULLEN,
Of Stearns County.

News of the Week.

The most important news this week is that of the engagement at Murfreesboro, in which the Minnesota Third was compelled to surrendere. We give the particulars elsewhere. —The rebels seem to be scattering in small forces over the border States, with the intention of inaugerating a guerilla warfare.—Jeff. Davis has issued an address, in which he claims a victory at the last battle before Richmond. —President Lincoln has again urged on the Slave State members of Congress, his gradual emancipation plan.—It is rumored that the new call for troops is to be modified so as to make the enlistment for only one year. We don't believe it.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says the rebels have forsaken the front of our army entirely. The opinion is that they will soon appear in some other quarter. —Applications for the offices of collectors of taxes in the various collection districts are already counted by thousands, and are rapidly increasing.—The following names are among the list of officers who are prisoners at Richmond. Major General McCall, Brigadier Generals F. F. Reynolds, Rankin, Sumner and Meade.—Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spottswood House confined to his rooms.—Mr. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa a gentleman quite unknown to fame, has been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.—The Governor of New York has taken the responsibility of offering a bounty of $50 to every recruit for the army, and relies on the Legislature to legalize the act.—The confiscation bill has been modified by Congress, in some of its unconstitutional features, and has received the signature of the President. We believe the friends of this bill claimed, that this would do more to crush the rebellion, than our armies. We will see.—The latest reports of the condition of crops in England are extremely unfavorable and has caused a material rise in breadstuffs on both sides of the Atlantic.—There is another alarm in the neighborhood of Winchester, caused by a report that the ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson is meditating another foray into that section, with a large force from Richmond.—We have received no important foreign news by telegraph up to the hour of going to press.

No More Party Divisions in Scott County.

We notice that several of our Republican exchanges are endeavoring to make political capital out of the fact that Judge Chatfield had been defeated in this county, at a former election. It is true that he was defeated; as was also Maj. Murphy and Henry Hinds the present Judge of Probate of this county.—The facts connected with the defeat of those gentlemen are as follows.

In the fall of 1858 a disagreement took place in the County Convention which resulted in a "split," and the nomination of Judge Chatfield and Maj. Murphy upon two separate Democratic tickets for State Senator. The result of this unfortunate disagreement was, that the Judge and Major, divided the vote evenly enough to elect J. F. Baldwin, the Republican candidate—Chatfield and Murphy receiving an equal number of votes and Baldwin beating them, as near as we can recollect, by four votes. It was an even split of the party, and showed that the Democracy, if united, numbered full two-thirds of the vote of the county.

In the fall of 1860 Henry Hinds received the nomination for State Senator, from the Democratic County Convention, and, although there was no split, so bitter was the feeling engendered by the two wings in the previous campaign, that he too was defeated by a large vote and T. J. Galbraith elected. Again, last fall Judge Chatfield was put in nomination by the Democratic Convention and for the same reasons above stated Mr. Duffy, also a Democrat, was a candidate and, as the Republican withdrew in favor of Mr. Duffy, to keep up the "split;" Mr. Duffy received the whole Republican vote and enough Democratic votes to elect him. This unfortunate difference had continued until politicians had become so embittered against each other, that laterly their sole object was to use the party as an instrument by which they could defeat each other, to gratify personal feeling. But we are happy to state that these miserable bickerings are over with the members of what formerly constituted both wings of the party in this county, having determined that those differences and defeats shall be of the past. They have determined that their foolish quarrels shall no longer elect Republicans from the "Banner County." They have had sufficient experience and feel the humiliation that has attached itself to them, on account of their foolish conduct. We can tell those Republicans who gloat over our past follies, that we have learned wisdom from our bitter experience, and that henceforth the Democracy of Scott county, will present an unbroken front to the enemy.

If the Republican press—and particularly the gas-works which supply the Saukato *Independent* with that comodity—can derive any encouragement, from the above statement of facts they are welcome to it.

More Men Wanted.

The late engagements of our army before Richmond, has had the effect to induce *the President* to call for 300,000 more men. That this call will be responded to, at an early period depends altogether upon the conduct of Mr. Lincoln. The country wants a *policy* and if the President desires to see confidence restored, and remove that feeling of distrust, which seems to paralize the nation, he must *act* independent of the emancipationists, scheming politicians, war speculators and howling abolition traitors that surround him.

We do not ask that he should proclaim himself a Democrat or a member of any political organization; but we do ask that he will so arrange his cabinet, that our generals in the field will not be subject to the jealous intrigues of such political schemers as the present Secretary of War.

Had the War Department shown the same spirit of co-operation with McClellan, that has characterized the conduct of the rebel war department, instead of opposing the sending of reinforcements that it well knew was required, the rebel capitol would to-day have been ours. This is the feeling of the people today; they feel, that instead of devoting itself wholly to the task of so conducting of our military affairs, as to insure victory to our arms, they have allowed their attention to be taken up in providing for the wants of escaped contrabands, and in discussing how the remainder shall be freed.

The country desires that the government should let the negro take care of himself, and give their attention to the rights and demands of white men.

The people have lost confidence in Stanton and brand him as an unscrupulous political schemer and intriguer, whose jealousy of the rising fame of McClellan, would induce him to place in jeopardy the safety of the army, rather than that McClellan should become more popular than he.

Let Lincoln tell us, that henceforth there will be more fighting and less political wire-pulling; let him satisfy the country that henceforth this war is to be conducted for the purpose of restoring the Union, and not to build up the Republican Party, or place Edwin M. Stanton in the Presidential chair, let Stanton be removed, and if a more able and disinterested patriot cannot be found to fill his place, abolish the office. Do this and we will not hear drafting spoken of as a probable necessity. Something must be done to restore the lost confidence of the masses.

When Duty Calls 'Tis Our's to Obey.

We elsewhere publish a stirring proclamation of Acting Governor DONNELLY, calling upon this State to furnish her quota of volunteers, in response to the call of the President. It is to be hoped that a prompt response will be made to the call of the Governor. Our bleeding country calls for assistance, and all who possibly can should enlist at once.

By recent orders of the War Department, every new volunteer will receive an amount of money sufficient to supply the immediate wants of those he may leave behind dependent upon him. Here is what is offered to those who enlist to fill the regiments already in the field:

1st. For every accepted volunteer to join a regiment *in the field*, a premium of *three dollars* will be paid.

2d. Every such volunteer will receive upon his enlistment and before he leaves the State, *twenty-five dollars*, a part of the $100 bounty.

3d. Every such volunteer, upon joining his regiment, will receive further, *one month's pay* ($13) *in advance.*

Here is what is offered to those who enlist in companies for the Sixth Regiment:

1st. For every accepted volunteer for a *new* regiment, a premium of *two dollars* will be paid.

2d. Every such volunteer will receive, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, before he leaves the State, the sum of *thirteen dollars* (being one month's pay *in advance*), and the *further sum of twenty five dollars* (being one-forth of the $100 bounty) in advance, making together the sum of $38.

In addition to this we are satisfied that arrangements will be made, by those, whose business will not permit them to enter the army, to see that the wants of those which any brave volunteer may leave behind him, are provided for.

Minnesota has already "covered herself with glory," upon the field of battle, and it is to be hoped that the alacrity with which she will respond to this new call, will add additional lustre to her fair fame.

Our Public Debt.

The Philadelphia *Dollar Weekly Journal* gives us the following information with reference to our public debt:

Total evidence of public debt outstanding,	$491,446,184 11
Additions to the above are authorised as follows:	
Contractors' certificate—certificates of indebtedness,	53,000,000 00
U. S. authorized stocks, registered and coupon—loan of 1862,	497,000,000 00
Total,	$1,041,446,184 11

It is believed that the $53,000,000 of certifinates of indebtedness and the $497,000,000 of authorized stocks have been absorbed by the floating debt and Congressional appropriations. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has asked permission of Congress to issue $150,000,000 of demand notes, would seem to prove this. Should Congress grant this request, the Federal liabilities will be increased to *one thousand one hundred and ninety-one millions, four hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and eighty-four dollars and eleven cents.*

This amount does not include the indebtedness of the respective State governments which amounts to many millions.

How far this great sum has been increased by the dishonest system of contracts, pursued in the earlier stages of the war, by the speculations of men in high places, and by the purchase of slaves and the feeding of contrabands, we will leave the reader to determine from what has been officially disclosed.

Hon. H. H. Sibley.

In reviewing the action of our State Convention last week, it was no desire to do injustice to our distinguished citizen, who so ably filled the chair, that caused us to neglect to acknowledge his services on that occasion.

It must be a gratification to Gov. SIBLEY, to know, that notwithstanding the continued vilification and slander to which he has been subject, by the Republican press, he still occupies a high position in the estimation of the Democratic party of the State.

He stands to-day the embodiment of a great statesman and honest man; so far above suspicion that the foul asperations of his enemies fall still-born upon their authors. With Gov. SIBLEY, as with all others who have been made the object of Republican vituperation and abuse, his political friends have regarded the slanders that have been heaped upon him, as evidence of his sterling worth, his honesty and patriotism, and now place full confidence in him; as their acts in Convention show.

Another War Imminent.

A bill has lately been passed by Congress making poligamy a penal offence, and annulling the laws of Utah sanctioning that offence. When we remember the determination which the Mormons have always evinced, to adhere to and uphold *their* "peculiar institution," we may reasonably apprehend trouble, if any attempt is made to carry this law into force; which is the only course left to the government, unless its members desire to stultify themselves.

In the passage of this act, at this particular period, we behold another evidence of the *good sense* of those wise-acres who compose the (Republican and Abolition) majority of the present Congress. One war is not enough; another must be provoked.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Pending the Mexican trouble it might be well, perhaps, to place on record the precise words of the famous Monroe doctrine as a matter of reference. The statement of the so-called doctrine occurs in the Message of President Monroe to Congress in December, 1823, and is as follows:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for further colonization by any European power; and, while existing rights should be respected, the safety and interest of the United States require them to announce that no future colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American Continent."

With regard to this doctrine, Mr. Seward, in a speech delivered in the Senate on January 28th, 1853, said explicitly:

"I am willing to declare myself opposed—radically opposed—opposed at all times, *now, henceforth and forever*—opposed, at the risk of all hazards and consequences, to any design of any state or states on this continent."

President Lincoln is not on record in any of his speeches or writings either for or against the maintenance of this doctrine.

It is very evident that Freemont was the victim of a carefully digested plan to crush him. History, however, will do him justice. —*Grayville (Ill.) Independent.*

Now, Clark! What do you think of the "Humbug's" last *coup de etat*, as a general and "great man?" Don't you believe that "Stonewall Jackson" originated the last "carefully digested plan to crush him?"

Of course history will do him justice. A California editor, who knows the Pathfinder, gives the following as the first chapter:

"A statesman who never made a speech; a general who never gained a battle; a Pathfinder who never found the track and a millionaire not worth a continental d—n."

CONFISCATION.—We commend to the attention of all the following straight forward expression of opinion, which we take from the *Louisville Journal*:—

"The true course, in our judgement, is to put down the rebellion by the plain strong arm, break up and disperse the revolutionary power, re-assert the authority of the government to protect the rebel citizen if he returns to his allegiance. We may wisely as well as rightfully denounce confiscation against him if he contumaciously refuses to return. In this way, confiscation, properly guarded and constitutionally administered, may promote the re-establishment of the Union; but in no other. In any other way, confiscation can serve only to gratify the spirit of vengence while prolonging and embittering the strife of brethren."

THE PRESIDENT "OPPOSED TO THE WAR."—In his reply to the Governors of the loyal States, acceding to their proposition to call for 300,000 men, President Lincoln makes use of the following unqualified language:

I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this *unnecessary* and *injurious* war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Now all we desire to say is, that if a Democrat should happen to make use of similar language, Republicans will consider him *no more* of a "traitor" than the President.

GENERAL SHIELDS.—The Washington *Star* of the 2d July states as a certainity that the resignation of General Shields has not been accepted. On the contrary, that the important duty of raising and training a considerable portion of 300,000 volunteers just called for, will be devolved on him.

THE EMANCIPATION PARTY.—The Maryland *Union*, upon this subject, says:

The party which President Lincoln started in this country, on the Emancipation basis, will, we predict, become in a very short time, the weakest of any ever before formed, by a President of the United States. There has been an Emancipation party at the North for thirty years, but it was always a very weak and feeble party, and but little felt or known away from home. * *

If Emancipation ever amounts to anything it must start in the Slave States. Outsiders may discuss and agitate the subject as much as they please, but until slave holders themselves move in the matter, very little, if anything can be accomplished.

—The call of Governor Morton of Indiana for eleven additional regiments and six batteries of artillery, was responded to in the most hearty and confident manner by prominent, influential and patriotic representatives from over thirty counties. A generous and gratifying emulation is manifested among the several Congressional Districts as to which will complete its regiment first.

Miscellaneous Items.

MORE AMALGAMATION.—A white woman the mother of several children, ran off from her husband at Woukon, Allemakee county, Iowa, recently with a black barber. The parties were traced in the direction of Kingston, Canada.

—John W. Kees, editor of the Circleville (Ohio) *Watchman*, was arrested on Sunday night last by order of the Secretary of War and his office was closed.

WAR LOSSES.—The commercial editor of the New York *Independent* estimates that the total losses of the nation and of individuals, traceable directly to the war, cannot be less than ten thousand millions of dollars.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, which, on the reception of the first reports, could see nothing but defeat and disaster in the recent operations of our army before Richmond, now frankly concedes the advantage gained by the change of position, and the masterly ability with which it was carried out.

—The Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania was held at Harrisburg on the Fourth of July. The following nominations were made: Auditor General, Isaac Slenker of Union county; Surveyor General, James P. Barr of Allegheny county.

—The Catholics of Charlestown, Massachusetts, recently consecrated a church costing $45,000, and capable of seating 1,650 persons.

—The New York *Times* says that the contract investigating commission of which Hon. Joseph Holt is chairman, has already saved the Government seventeen millions of dollars.

—Gold has advanced to twelve per cent. premium, and in some cases even higher, there being rumors of an export duty, which is said by the *Express* to be impossible.

—Gen. Howard, of Maine, who had one of his arms shattered in the battle of Fair Oaks, delivered an oration at Livermore, Maine, on the 4th.

—Judge H. C. Larabee has resigned his position as Major of the Fifth Wisconsin regiment, in consequence of ill health.

—The Department of Agriculture is to go into operation immediately, with Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioner, and Richard C. McCormic, of New York, as chief Clerk. The department is in accordance with a recommendation of the President in his annual message.

—A released contraband in Newbern artlessly signified his rapture by "standing for five minutes on his head and knocking his heels together." The Providence *Journal* says, 'his wife was less estatic.' We should hope so.

POLYGAMY ABOLISHED.—Congress has abolished polygamy in Utah—on paper. The bill has passed both Houses and only lacks the President's signature. If he signs it and an attempt is made to enforce its provisions we may count on a war with the Saints.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—The Pittsburg papers of Monday, announces that Col. Sam. W. Black late Governor of Nebraska, was killed in the battle of Friday. He was a man of great ability, and a well known Democratic politician of Pennsylvania.

—A correspondent of the *World* from aboard the flag ship Hartford, above Vicksburg, June 29, says that flag officer Farragut was wounded in the head during the bombardment, but his injuries are not considered serious.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* from the flag ship Hartford, gives rumors by deserters from Vicksburg, that Breckinridge passed through that city in the latter part of June, and crossed the Mississippi in a small row boat, on his way to Texas, and perhaps to Mexico.

WILL THE YANKEES FIGHT?—The reported loss of the Twenty-second Massachusetts is 300 in killed, wounded and missing, and that of the Massachusetts Ninth, 311.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

In answer to the above we learn that the Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, (reported killed) are not Yankees—they are exclusively Irishmen. The officers of the Ninth are ex-members of the old Sarsfield Guards of Boston, which was disbanded by the Know Nothing Governor (Gardner) of Massachusetts.

—The Huntsville, (Ala.) *Reveille* says that the rumor that the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments in the Confederate army have to be constantly guarded to prevent them from deserting in a body is daily corroborated by prisoners and deserters.

—The United States armory, at Springfield is now manufacturing rifled muskets at the unprecedented rate of six hundred per day.—The product of the month of June will be thirteen thousand five hundred, being the greatest monthly produce yet; and it is designed to increase even upon that number, turning out fifteen thousand muskets in July, and twenty thousand in August. During the year ending June 30, 1862, the number of muskets made at the armory was one hundred and two thousand; but in the ensuing year that number will be considerably more than doubled, it is calculated, 'if the tackling holds good."

—Senator Browning of Illinois, has made another telling speech against the confiscation bill. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Radical Abolition paper) says:

Some of his friends represent that he speaks the view of the President because he is known to be very intimate with him. The speech was the ablest yet made on that side of the question. It was very decidedly against all legislative confiscation. The only confiscation he justifies is that done at the point of the bayonet. He was somewhat severe upon Mr. Sumner's confiscation speech delivered several weeks ago.

Foreign Miscellany.

FRANCE.—The prospectus is issued of the Paris Permanent Universal Exhibition, which is to be held in a building much larger than the present international building at Brompton, and will be opened in 1863. The capital is already subscribed in France, and extraordinary inducements will be offered to English manufacturers to send their goods. The Emperor Napoleon warmly supports the undertaking, and the Minister of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce have taken the preliminary steps for carrying it out with all the influence of the Imperial Government. The building will be 1,600 feet long, and the grand dome 345 feet in height. Exhibitors will be allowed to import their goods free of duty.

French coal has completely replaced English coal in the Imperial navy. Our port receives every day several loadloads of coal from the mines of the Loire, which reach us by canal and river as far as Lorient, without the necessity of unloading them. Thus, this vexed question of supplying our navy with coal has been resolved to the advantage of French coal.—*Courier de Loaient.*

The *Constitutionnel* expresses the opinion that meditation in America is but a question of time. The cause is gained. More than one hundred of the provincial journals in France have given in their adhesion to it. The idea has gained ground in England. Such an expression of public opinion in two great countries cannot remain without effect, but mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the government to seize upon a favorable opportunity.

DENMARK.—The Scandinavian students left Copenhagen, to-day, (Tuesday) after the final banquet given in their honor, at the university They passed in procession from the university to the harbor, the distance of an English mile, through densely crowded streets. All the houses were decorated, and ladies threw flowers from the windows as the procession went by. There was immense general rejoicing.

SERVIA.—A Servian boy was murdered at Belgrade, on Monday, by some Turkish soldiers. This caused a sanguinary conflict between the Turks and Servians, which lasted the whole night. Two of the surburban gates were demolished. By the intervention of the foreign consuls order has just been restored.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.—The following official statement was published at Madrid on Tuesday 17th June. The government, desiring to strengthen the ties which connect the colonies with the mother country has determined on progressively granting prudent reforms until all inconveniences have been removed, and both the mother country and the colonies are governed by identical laws.

TURKEY.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Express* states that France and Russia refuse to allow the Sultan to pay, in the name of the Christians in Turkey, a part of the expense of the restoration of the Holy Sepulchere. They also reject the proposal that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Italy, and other Catholic states, should be allowed to contribute; and insist on their indubitable right to preserve the holy places.

All the Montenegrims residing in Turkey have been recalled by the Prince. The Viceroy of Egypt upon his return will visit Constantinople, in connection with the affairs of the Suez Canal. The consolidated programme has not yet been published.

RUSSIA.—Telegrams received announce a terrible fire at St. Petersburg. Large warehouses and shops, covering several acres, have been destroyed, including the Apraxino and Stchukine markets, and the Minister of the Interior's mansion. The direction of the wind protected the Bank. The loss, according to some accounts, is little less than a million sterling, but it is to be hoped that this will prove to be over-estimated. The disaster is suspected to be the work of incendiaries.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The commander-in-chief will be conferred on either General Trochu or General Montauban; 12,000 fresh troops are going out at once. There are already about 4,000 men in or about Amezoc. With that and the additional reinforcements to be despatched at a later period, the whole force for the second conquest in Mexico will be about 20,000. Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rocheforte to fit up all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats on a new plan have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken to pieces and put together again with the greatest ease.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—A noticeable improvement in all respects has taken place in the health of the King. Should it continue the *Moniteur Belge* will publish no further bulletins.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS.—A notice in the *Gazette* declares the blockade of Tampico and Alvarado by the French naval force in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE INDIAN OPIUM CROP.—It is stated that the failure of the opium crop will cause no loss to the Indian revenue. Mr. Laing has left India for England.

Third Minn'a Captured,

GALLANT CONDUCT of OUR TROOPS.

REBELS ADVANCING ON NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerrillas, under Col. Forest, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and Third Minnesota, in Murfreesbore, early this morning.

After desperate fighting, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Michigan troops had surrendered.

The Minnesota troops were strongly intrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky Battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges

Flags of truce were sent in by Forest, demanding a surrender. Colonel Lester replied he would hold his position a week.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—Special to *Herald*. The Unionists lost $30,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro. The Union forces engaged were, the Third Minnesota, Colonel Lester, six companies of the Ninth Michigan, Colonel Parkhurst, 300 strong, the Third battalion of the Pennsylvania Seventh cavalry 222; Hewitt's battery 60 men, Fourth Kentucky, 25,—in all about 1400 men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of Texan rangers and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry —between 3,000 and 4,000, mostly armed with carbines and shot guns. Their loss in killed and wounded is heavier than ours. The Pennsylvania 7th lost in killed, wounded and missing 200 men. The only officers escaped as far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrews, Capt. C. C. McCormic, and Lieut. H. D. Mooney.

The Commissary Department was recently replenished with new clothing, &c., which has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Col Lester surrendered at Murfreesboro at 4 o'clock this afternoon—the Minnesota Third and Hewitt's Battery included; the latter for want of ammunition.

Men are lying on the side-walks asleep, holding their horses' bridles in their hands. At any moment they may be called into action.

The 28th Kentucky has just arrived. They were cheered as they passed through the streets.

The secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces sometime tonight.

Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and other points. There may be music in Nashville before this reaches the North.

The public are still in a great state of excitement, many families having left.

The Louisville cars this morning were crowded with alarmed speculators and adventurers.

It is reported that General John C. Breckinridge, Colonel Frost, and Colonel Baines of Nashville, commanded the rebel force at Nashville.

[The Capt. J. F. Andrews who is mentioned as escaped, is probably C. G. Andrews, of the Third Minnesota.]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, July 10th, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MINNESOTA.

The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the Volunteer Force; and has by special communication, dated the 8th inst., required of Minnesota one Regiment of Infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota.

This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has resulted, without doubt, from the superior number of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him. Without an increase of our forces, we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored, and law and order re-established in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire militia force of the nation, and all its treasure. There can be no turning back. Reverses can but intensify the determination of the people. Without a restored government, property and life itself, will be valueless.

All classes must feel the terrible necessity which presses upon them. While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence. Goldness or indifference upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the subservient populations of the earth—exercising the right of self government at the will of some other people.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more than the quota heretofore asked of her; as her sons have established for themselves a pre-eminent reputation for discipline and courage;—it now becomes her to meet, in an equally heroic spirit, this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy, and ability should be devoted to the task of rousing the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer, and the manufacturer, must all understand, that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can profit them little;—that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must speedily be thrown into the Peninsula, to turn the tide of battle and aid in the capture of the Rebel Capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained, under this call, will constitute the Sixth Regiment; all subsequent recruits, after that Regiment is filled, will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the force now called for by the President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Acting Governor.

Irish News.

A parliamentary return shows that 8,897 sheep were killed by dogs within the constabulary districts in Ireland in the year ending 1st January, 1862.

At Maynooth College, on the morning of the 17th ult., sixty-two students received the order of Sub-deaconship. The ceremony was very solemn, particularly as this order, when taken, binds them for life.

It is intended that the resolutions adopted by the different Corporations of Ireland in favor of the granting of a charter to the Catholic University shall be all simultaneously presented to the Prime Minister.

We regret to state that the schooner *Fairy*, of Lancaster, Michael Bond, master, from Barrow to Newport, foundered off Tuskar, at 5 a. m., on the 11th inst.

The Kilkenny *Moderator* says:—We learn that it was for James Ryan, Esq., eldest surviving son of the late David Ryan, Esq., Castlecomer, that Mr. Poe purchased the castle and lands of Foulksrath, in the landed Estates Court, lately. Mr. Ryan, we understand, will make Foulksrath Castle his future residence.

A dispatch from Queenstown, dated June 19, says:—"It would seem as though the progress of the civil war in America was an increasing stimulus in the trade of warlike munitions with the Confederates, as already, within three two months, no less than eight vessels, laden to their fullest capacity with military stores, have left, or are about to leave, this harbor to run the blockade, if they can. At present there are three steamers in port chock full of what their manifests term a "general cargo," but what is very well known to mean sterner stuff.

Destitution has rapidly deepened and extended in West Clare. In Kilrush the distress is very great; in Ennistymon deplorable—whilst in Kilmurry Ibricane, the crowds of poor have been starving, and many would have perished before this, but for the characteristic devotion and energy with which their generous pastor, the Rev. P. Moran, has struggled to find funds and food for their rescue. From *three to four hundred families* are in dire want, many, in fact, dying of hunger in that country parish, in which there is no resident landlord.

The Nenagh *Guardian* of the 12th ult., says:—"A field of wheat, growing on the lands of Brookwatson, near this town, belonging to Mr. John Ryan, has been in ear for the last four or five days. We have received from Mr. Nathaniel Powell, seed merchant, Borrisokane, a sample of new potatoes. They are of good size, quite dry and fit for the table."

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Hon. B. Daly to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary in the room of Richard B. H. Lowe, Esq., deceased; and Patrick Farrer, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant in the room of Stephen Moore, Esq., deceased.

The Waterford *News* of the 13th ult., says:—During the entire week we have had nothing but rain; morning, noon and night have we been deluged with the watery element.

William Malcolmson, Esq., has commenced the reclamation of the Tramore back strand. This great work, by which upwards of 1,500 acres of land will be made available for agriculture purposes, will give vast employment.

Thomas Kennedy Dowry, Esq., Q. C., has been appointed one of the assessors of the Revision Court, Belfast, in the room of James M'Calla Thompson, Esq., deceased.

The merchants of Newry have petitioned against the appointment of the Constabulary as Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The petition presented by Sir. Hugh Cairns has been printed by the House of Commons.

The exodus still continues from Armagh.—The local journals inform us that upwards of one hundred persons have left Tandragee alone for Australia, since January last.

On the 16th ult., the men of the Galway Militia, who had just been disbanded, attacked the police. Several were cut with stones and otherwise injured. Numerous arrests were made. The police are since patrolling the streets with fire arms loaded with ball cartridge.

Great distress exists in many parts of Galway.

Gossip (says the London *Court Journal*) has fixed upon the lady who is to be the future Queen of England. Duke Christian of Glueckberg is according to the treaty regarding the Danish succession, heir to the throne of Denmark. The Duke has charming children, two sons and two daughters, who happen to be nephews and nieces of the Duchess of Cambridge. Of these Princesses, the eldest, the Princess Alexandrin, first met the Prince of Wales at Heidelberg, and it is said that Royal favor looks towards the young girl as the future wife of the future King of England

We are for the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was. We ask for nothing more; we submit to nothing less. We speak purely as American patriots. Let Abolitionists and Secessionists alike take heed.—*Louisville Journal.*

That is the doctrine of conservative men, and especially of the Democracy throughout the country.

Declaration of Principles of the Democracy of Minnesota.

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of conciliation and compromise submitted to Congress by Democrats and rejected by Republicans—we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors, and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the Government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of southern secession and northern abolitionism as twin heresies, producing hatred, strife, and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of State Sovereignty and responsible for all the miseries of our distracted country.

Resolved, That the so-called Republican party, by surrendering itself into the hands of the radical abolitionists, whose declared purpose is to destroy the institution of slavery at whatever hazard to the existence of the Union, has forfeited all claim to be considered a national party, and its continuance as a dominant political power would be as fatal to the integrity of the Republic, as in repeated instances it has proved itself to be, regardless of the restraints of the Constitution. We charge that party,

1. With a violation of the liberty of the citizen by consigning to prison without warrant of law, many innocent and loyal men, and affording them no opportunity for defence.

2. With unjust and arbitrary restrictions upon the freedom of the press, by the suppression of loyal journals, politically opposed to that party.

3. With instituting a rigid censorship of the press and the telegraph lines, under the pretence of a military necessity, but really with the intention to prevent the people at large from obtaining such information of the actual condition of affairs, as would enable them to hold the political leaders of the dominant party responsible for the gross mal-administration of the government.

4. With unheard of corruption in the management of the public finances, whereby according to the showing of members of their own party, nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been stolen by men high in office, or recklessly squandered through their means upon their political friends.

5. With initiating in Congress measures of confiscation and emancipation of extreme severity, which must necessarily have the effect to drive southern Union men into the ranks of the rebels, to concentrate and embitter the armed opposition to the Government, and thereby prolong the war.

6. With abandoning the traditional policy of the nation in conceding the right of search at a time and under circumstances which justify the assumption that it was a disgraceful truckling to the wishes, if not the dictation, of the British Government.

7. With an outrageous trifling with the lives of our noble volunteers, and with the public safety, by the appointment to high military position, in many cases, of political favorites utterly incompetent to perform their duties, or to lead their commands in the battle field.

8. With extravagance in every department of the Government, whereby the burden of National and State taxation is enormously and unnecessarily increased.

9. With a want of knowledge and ability to manage the affairs of the nation in its present condition of extreme peril and a complete falsification of its pledges to the country that the war should be prosecuted to reduce the rebellion and preserve the Union as it was

Resolved, That the high character and brave and gallant bearing of the different regiments of volunteers from this State, have conferred great honor upon Minnesota, and justly merit the thanks of every citizen thereof.

Hon. H. H. Sibley offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Minnesota will resist to the last extremity, any attempt at intervention by foreign powers in our domestic affairs.

Several interesting articles from the Democratic press, upon our Congressional nominations are laid over this week. They will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by J. L. Macdonald, J. P., Mr. OLIVER PRATTS, of Sibley Co., to Miss. HENRIETTA HEMPHOT, of Shakopee.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, July 11th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 14.

1st. At the request of the Secretary of War notice is hereby given that pursuant to General order of the War Department No. 72, no more furloughs will be granted to paroled prisoners, that furloughs heretofore given to them are revoked, and that all prisoners of war, belonging to regiments or independent companies raised in this State, and who are now at large on their parole or who may hereafter be paroled by the Rebel authorities, are commanded immediately to repair to the Camp near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and to report for such duty compatible with their parole as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camp; and that all, whether officers or privates who fail to comply with said order, within the space of time necessary for them to do so, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

2nd. The transportation necessary to a compliance with said order, can, on application, be procured at this office of from Capt. A. D. Nelson, United States Mustering Officer for the State of Minnesota.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, July 10th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

It is announced that pursuant to an order from the War Department, there will be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States,

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

TO

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES,
Carrying the

Great Western United States Mails.

EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis &c., and run through to New York without Change.

The only route running Cars through from the Lakes to New York City;—splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Boston Passengers transferred free in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight superior to any other route.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. OAYMAN, 241 Broadway New York; JOHN S. DUNLAP, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JACOB FORSYTH, Freight Agent, 64 Clark street Chicago; or of M. M. FORSYTH, St. Paul.

CHA'S MINOT,
Gen'l Sup't.
H. B. SAWYER,
North Western Ag't.
(vi:n:6m)

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, overstrung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 Cash,
WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
n:29 3m 478 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAMES OF MORTGAGOR

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - C. W. Pewthorer.

Reaping & Threshing Machines.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale the following excellent Reaping and Threshing Machines:—

MASSILLON - - - - Threshing Machine
CASE - - - - - - - " "
McCORMACK - - Reaper and Mower.
BUCKEYE - - - " " "
BADGER STATE - - " " "
KIRBY - - - - " " "
ESTERLY - - - - " " "

Shakopee, June 20th, 1862.
[v:1 n:30 tf] T. J. DUFFY.

Picture Gallery!

The undersigned would respectfully announce, that he has permanently located IN SHAKOPEE, where he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may desire to secure PERFECT LIKENESSES of themselves and friends, at reduced prices.

Particular attention given to the PICTURES OF CHILDREN, so that all may secure one while living, and save the needless regret of their neglect, should they be taken away.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at fair prices Rooms over Strait & Holton's.
[v:1 n:31 tf] GEO. H. SPENCER.

Card.

On the 19th of May, 1862, my dwelling house was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured in the Merchants Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for $1200.

The General Agent for this State, H. L. Moss Esq., of Saint Paul, has this day settled with me in full satisfaction for my loss. The promptness with which this loss has been paid, recommends the Merchant's Insurance Company to the patronage of all citizens desiring insurance.

Shakopee, June 27, 1862. [v:33 6m]
BENEDICT ENDEBERG.

Applications received and Policies issued by
J. R. ASHLEY, Agent,
Shakopee, Minn.

Estray Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the vicinity of Cedar Lake near the outlet of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away.

Dated May 12th, 1862.
MICHAEL FLYNN.

One Reaper!

For sale cheap—it is nearly new. Apply to T. J. DUFFY, Shakopee.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.
[v:1n:31tf.

Wool Wanted!

The undersigned will pay the highest price for wool, delivered at their Store in Shakopee.

June 20th, 1862. [v:1 n:30 tf] STRAIT & HOLTON.

MINNESOTA
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a

GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the Fabric, from the coarsest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced to prices that are will in the reach of all.

Letter A, Family Machine $45; retail for five months past in Newyork for $75.
Manufacturing at $60, No. V, prices 6 mos. ago $75
" " 75 " " " " " 125
" " 95 " " " " " 125

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $55, formerly sold at $90. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $20 and with hemmer $25

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Banz Block, opposite Thompson Bros'. Bank, Third street, St. Paul.

H. B. RUTHVEN,
ap1-y General Agent.

JOHN WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITH —AND— HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Satisfaction given. (v:1n:17.)

H. MORIN, Wholesale Grocer,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and dealer in
FLOUR & PORK, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS

CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK,)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HOMER S. DAVIS, Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

☞ *Particular attention paid to repairing.* (v:1n:1:tf.)

B. GUENTHER, DRAPER and TAILOR

Chestnut Steeet, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms (v:1n

National Resteaurant, —AND— BILLIARD SALOON.

The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.

Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.

National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S Lager Beer and Billiard SALOON.

WINES LIQORS AND CIGARS
always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v:1n:1:f.)

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Licence granted by the Probate Court of Le Sueur County, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the office of Register of Deeds, in Le Sueur City, in the County of Le Sueur, and State of Minnesota on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A M, the following described lands, to wit: Northwest quarter of Section Thirty (30) Township one hundred and fifteen (115) Range twenty-seven (27) West.

Being the Real Estate of Theresa Morein, a Minor Child.

Dated this 5th day of June A. D. 1862.
AMIBLE MOREIN,
Guardian.

The Shakopee Argus.

SHAKOPEE, ... JULY 19, 1862.

Local Department.

Town, County and State.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

☞ We will be thankful to persons throughout the County for *reliable* information in regard to all local occurrences of general interest. ☜

☞ "Business locals," not exceeding 10 lines, inserted for 50 cents each. ☜

LET SCOTT COUNTY BE UP AND DOING.—We find that according to the last census, the the quota of men that Scott county will be required to furnish, to fill up the Sixth Regiment, will be twenty-eight. This the county *must* furnish, and we suggest to our fellow citizens the propriety of doing something to fill up our quota. It is the bounden duty of those whose business will not allow them to volunteer, to do what they can to induce those who can, to do so. There are many brave men in this county who would enlist, if they were satisfied that those whom they would leave behind would be provided for.

Under these circumstances, we suggest to our citizens that meetings be held and some movement put upon foot, that will facilitate volunteering from this county. We are of the opinion that if meetings were held in different parts of the county, and resolutions passed by those meetings, in which the people pledged themselves to sustain the Board of County Commissioners, in offering a bonus of ten dollars to each volunteer; that the members of the Board would feel at liberty to make the offer. The State of New York offers a bonus of fifty dollars to each volunteer, while some of the New England States give as high as seventy-five, and why cannot this county give ten or fifteen.

There is no use of hesitating about this matter. Our country needs the men and Scott county must furnish her quota; voluntarily or by draft. In the present emergency all other considerations are of minor importance and sink into insignificance when compared with the preservation of our Union. Let but one sentiment pervade our minds—"Our country may it ever be right; but right or wrong our country."

STATE POLITICS.—We notice that the Republican press of this State are using every means in their power to create the impression that the Democracy are "traitors" and "sympathisers with Secession;" and that the only way, in which we can prove our devotion to our country, is to sustain the Republican party, and vote for its nominees.

One year ago the Republicans refused to lay aside party organizations, and compelled the Democratic Party to keep up their organization or stultify themselves. These facts brand them as an organization of lying partisans.

So far from their threats having the effect to intimidate, we can inform them that we, in common with the Democrats of the State, would see the Republican party damned and sent howling to perdition, before we would abandon our organization, or cease a single effort to prevent such blood-suckers from any longer robbing the public treasury and ruining our country. The salvation of our country depends upon a change being made in the political complection of the present congress.

HE CAME HOME TO DIE.—Among the passengers who arrived home last evening upon the Clara Hine, was all that was left of the once hearty and rugged George Wells, stepson of our fellow citizen Samuel Hammond.—His pale and emaciated form, and his utterly prostrate condition told too plainly that he had but a few hours to live, and would have saddened the heart of any human being. Although seemingly unconscious of all that was going on around him, he continued to express his desire to see his mother before he died.—He was carried home, and a few hours after breathed his last, with that mother for whom in his feeble condition, he undertook the long and tedious journey from the army of the Potomac. He was a member of the First Minnesota regiment.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—We are in receipt of a copy of this very interesting book of about four hundred pages. It is such as would be expected from the pen of the bold speaking parson. The author vouches for the truth of his statements. The narrative is an expose of the dark pages of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee. It is handsomely illustrated and printed and bound in an artistic manner. Send $1,25 for a copy, to the publishers—Applegate & Co. 43 Main St. Cincinnati, Ohio—who will forward it postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

VISITATION OF BISHOP GRACE.—The Faribault *Statesman* says:—"The Right Rev. Bishop Grace, Catholic Bishop of St. Paul, arrived here on the 30th ult. During the evening he was serenaded by the Faribault Brass Band.

On the 1st inst. he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this place, to about two hundred children and adults of both sexes. It was truly edifying to witness the piety and decorum of the female children, who were all neatly and tastefully attired in white, with white veils and garlands on the head."

THE criminal business of this county has been rather brisk for the past few weeks.—Judging from the labors and travel which the prosecuting attorney for the county has had to perform, we are of the opinion that we were in error, in supposing that his salary was too high, and thus willingly make the amende

TORNADO.—On the 7th a tornado passed over the town of Faribault, doing considerable damage' We learn from the *Statesman* that buildings, trees, fences, &c., were leveled to the ground. The roof of the Catholic church at that place was partly torn off and the bell fell to the ground and broke in pieces.

M. DONAHUE is our authorized agent, at Paxon, Sibley county. He has authority to receive subscriptions for the ARGUS and for to give receipts for money due us.

FIRE AT WINONA.—We forgot to state last week that a fire broke out in the city of Winona, on the Fourth of July, and burned four blocks in the business part of the city. The following are among the heaviest losses:

P. D. Coon, hardware dealer, $20,000, insured for $6,500; V. Simpson, $18,000, insured for $2,100; Charles Benson, druggist, $5,000. insured for $3,000; Jackson Brothers $7,500, insured for $4,000; Ely Buildings, $6,000; S. J. Smith's buildings, $7,000; Drew & Brothers, $10,000; W. S. McCutcheon, $16,000, insured for $12,000; Levy Brothers, $13,000; Fox & Forest, $4,5000; B. L. Farestock, $20,000; F. Zimers, $4,000; Farrington & Co., $12,000; Yale & Co. $3,000; S. C. White, $10,000; J. Curtis, $7,600; S. Friend, $3,500; Exchange Hotel, $3,000.

The office of the Winona *Republican* was entirely destroyed. We sympathise with Mr. Sinclair in his losses, and trust he may soon be able to resume the publication of his paper.

Our citizens are enjoying the luxury of new potatoes grown in their own gardens.—*La Crosse Dem.*, 11th.

We enjoyed those luxuries, raised in *our* own garden, as early as the Fourth.

WE notice that Holmes St. and the Levee has been improved. We have some doubts however about the street being improved.—Too much gutter Cressey.

NEW STAGE ARRANGEMENT.—Burbank has commenced to carry the mail from St. Paul to Mankato. John Porter has been selected as their agent at this place. A capital selection.

PAY UP.—We would again suggest to some of our subscribers, the propriety of of paying up. We cannot live on promises any longer.

ARTHUR'S excellent magazine for August, has been received. It comes up to the standard.

WE have been using cucumbers, raised in our own garden, for several days past.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.		Chear.	15,00
XXX Mil. ₱ bbl.	16,00	Siding.	12,00
Lager, ₱ keg.	1,25	Lath.	2,50@3,00
Beans.		Shingles.	2,00@3,50
White ₱ bu.	80@90	**Lead**	
Butter.		Bar, ₱ lb.	10
Firkin, ₱ lb.	4@6	Shot, ₱ bag.	2,25@2,50
Country, rolls.	6@8	**Molasses**	
Candles		Plantation, ₱ gal.	60
Tallow. ₱ lb.	15	Sugar House.	75
Star.	20	Golden Syrup.	90
Cheese		**Nails**	
Western ₱ lb.	8@10	Cut, ₱ lb.	6
Eastern.	10@12	**Onions**	
Coffee		₱ bushel.	50
Rio, ₱ lb.	20@22	**Paints and Oils**	
Laguaira,	22@25	White Lead, cwt.	7 to 8,00
Java,	25@30	Lard Oil, ₱ gal.,	1,00
Mocha,	28@30	Neat Foot,	1,25
Eggs		Whale,	1,00
₱ doz.	6	Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Fruit		Turpentine,	2,00
Apples, green, bbl.	2,00@3,00	Kerosene,	50
" dr. ₱ lb.	8@10	**Provisions**	
Cranberries, ₱ bu.,	1,00	Beef, ₱ lb.	2@10
Peaches, ₱ lb,	10@12½	Pork,	2@3
Raisins box,	3,00@4,00	Lard.	6 to 8
" ½ box,	1,62@2,00	**Potatoes**	
Currants, ₱ lb	12	Per bushel,	25
Fish		**Rice**	
Cod, ₱ lb,	8	Per lb,	10
White,	8@10	**Sugar**	
Flour		Brown ₱ lb.	10@11
Extra, ₱ bbl.	3,50@4,00	Refined,	12@14
Meal, ₱ cwt.,	90	Powdered,	14@16
Grain		Crushed,	15@00
Wheat, ₱ bbl.	45@50	**Soap**	
Corn,	30	Common, ₱ lb	8½
Oats,	25	Castile,	20
Barley,	25	German,	10
Rye,	30	**Whiskey**	
Buckwheat,	30	Rectified, ₱ gal,	30
Lumber		Monongahela,	1,50
Common, ₱ M.	12,00	Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

ANDERSON AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

—:o:—

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW

STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS, *Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,* GROCERIES, CROCKERY, —AND— FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

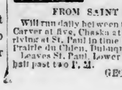
WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.

W. H. ANDERSON.

DAILY MINNESOTA RIVER MAIL PACKET.



ANTELOPE,

FROM SAINT PAUL TO CARVER.

Will run daily between the above named points, leaving Carver at five, Chaska at six, and Shakopee at seven; arriving at St. Paul in time to connect with the La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque and Dunleith line of Packets. Leaves St. Paul Lower Levee, at two; Upper Levee, at half past two P. M.

GEORGE HOUGHTON, Master.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!! IT IS THE LIFE OF TRADE,

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU WANT TO GET RICH,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A PROFESSIONAL MAN,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A SALESMAN,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU ARE A MECHANIC,
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY TO SELL,
ADVERTISE.

IF YOU HAVE GOODS WHICH YOU WISH TO GET RID OF,
ADVERTISE!

LET THE WORLD KNOW WHO YOU ARE, WHAT YOU ARE, AND WHAT YOU DO FOR A LIVELIHOOD, AND
ADVERTISE!

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL "HAPPY AS A CLAM,"
ADVERTISE!!

IF YOU WANT TO BE A MAN AMONG MEN,
ADVERTISE!

BE EITHER "A MAN, OR A MOUSE, OR A LONG-TAILED RAT," BUT IN EITHER CASE,
ADVERTISE!

BE A MERCHANT, OR CAMBRIC-NEEDLE PEDDLER; BE A SPECULATOR, OR TINKER; BE A HOTEL-KEEPER, OR A VENDER OF PEA-NUTS, OR "ANY OTHER MAN,"
ADVERTISE!

In the largest and best paper in the Minnesota Valley, with the most extensive circulation, in and out of the State, the

ARGUS.

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

—:o:—

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware and Cutlery

Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments, AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ *Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota.*

—:o:—

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v:1n:tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

—:o:—

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meridian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.
[v:1n:1:f.]

D. L. HOW,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

200 Barrels Salt

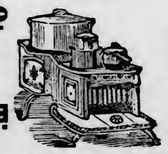
For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.

D. L. HOW.
v:1n:1:f.

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin  Copper and

Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street, Shakopee,

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v:1n:1:f.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free. charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. JASKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary v:1n:1

NEW GOODS!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

—OUR—

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

has been received. Consisting in part, of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS

—FOR—

Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.

Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v:1n:31y

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Oates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seventy hundred and fifty dollars, each, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after date, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Oates, Warner, Chalmers & Co. at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Oates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit; Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty-three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appears upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register or Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota River, and extending back from said river one hundred (100) feet in depth, in which said last described price of land stands a certain floating mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "G" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received, duly assigned, transferred and set over to Linneas F. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.

SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Att'y's for Assignee. } LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 31, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows
5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6.50 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4.35 A. M., Albany 4.15 A. M., New York 9.35 P. M., Boston 12.20 A. M.
5.30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6.00 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5.55, Albany 6.15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5.00 A. M., Mail Train 7.20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7.20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11.00 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7.20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Salsbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS. LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1861: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860, In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 26th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator AND LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tabb 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westerveit, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 2, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a *FAMILY MEDICINE.*

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels w'n disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each
v:1n:1:6

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

—o—

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACCO CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GRT *Substitute for Tobbacco.*

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the prominting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon all fainting from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system

Persons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit of Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. POWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year, shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bros., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be such ink to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1,n1;y

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. PLUMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.
Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.
Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty-two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.
Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861 Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid.
Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof, or any part thereof.
The whole amount of said mortgage that is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.
Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.
Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.

WILLIAM CHICKERING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

L. M. BROWN,
Att'y for Assignee. m15w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,

A COPY OF THE

ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1,25. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

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3 copies one year and Worcester's Illustrated Quarto Dictionary,			9 00

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Single Volume	Postage paid	$2 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only		7 00
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Three Volumes and Copy of paper, one year [to California] books prepaid only		8 00
Four Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year [to California] books prepaid only		9 00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or ainer Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to

LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors.
26 (9) Nassau street, N. Y.

SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

☞ A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

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Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

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"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

"It is always ready: this commends it to everybody."—*Independent.*

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists, and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
78 WILLIAM

AGRICULTURAL

—AND HOUSEHOLD—

DEPARTMENT.

To Preserve Honey Combs.

They should be kept in a tightly closed box, and occasionally exposed to the fumes of burning brimstone to destroy all eggs of the moth. They are worth at any time during the summer almost their weight in gold.

Prevention of Swarming.—For about twenty days in the swarming season, the bees may attempt to swarm. There is no way of confining the queen to the hive by contracting the entrance with "blocks," "gauges," or other traps, for the reason, among others, that bees differ in size. Many fertile queens are able to go anywhere that a worker can, being longer but no larger. If our queens cannot fly, no swarms will be lost. But the queen may get down on the ground, in attempting to go with the swarm, and if a board be adjusted to the hive with one edge on the ground, she will be likely to crawl back into the hive, attracted by the great noise of the bees returning in search of her. If the attempt be seen, she should be found and returned. This rarely takes place and only through neglect. Even if a queen be occasionally lost, the swarm will rear another, or her place may be supplied from small nuclei kept on hand at this season for emergencies. Destroying, once in ten or twelve days, all queen cells, and giving the bees more room, will effectually prevent such attempts.

Persuading Bees.—Look into the hive to see that it contains a good stock of bees; they will show themselves at once on being disturbed. The combs should be pretty regular, consisting of broad sheets of worker cells, and not small, irregular combs, or patches of drone cells which are worthless to transfer to movable frames. These things equal, the most valuable hive is the one whose contents will weigh the most.

Moving Bees.—Bees may be moved to any distance at any time, but the summer is the best time. They should be shaded from the sun, kept as quiet as possible, and all jarring avoided. On a long journey, in hot weather, opportunity should be given them to fly daily, if convenient; the longer their confinement, the greater the liability of loss by disease. If in box hives, the hive should be inverted, its open end covered with gauze-wire cloth, and near its opposite end holes should be provided and covered with the same material for admission of fresh air. If in the Langstroth or similar hives, the combs must be first secured, or they may be broken down by the swinging of the frames, and the bees thus destroyed.—Bees in my hives may be moved without preparation, except having the gauze-wire cloth in the honey board cleaned, and the front slide removed and a curtain of wire cloth substituted in its place. The combs are secure as in a box hive, for the frames cannot move.—*Metcalf's Bee Keeping.*

Hens Eating Eggs.—A writer in the London *Field* says that hens eat their eggs often owing to the form of the nest, and suggests that the proper form is that of a plate, shallow, that she may not have to jump down on the eggs, and flat at the bottom, so that when she treads on them they will roll aside, and let her feet slip easily between them. She can then pass her bill among them, as she tucks them under her, and shuffle them together with hear wings without hurting them. If, on the contrary, the nest is made in the form of a basin, the eggs press against each other, and are liable to be crushed by her endeavors to push her feet between them, or to alter their position with her beak or wings. When an egg is broken, most hens will eat it, and as hardly formed eggs, the eggs become more brittle; and in a deep or badly formed nest the chicks are very apt to be crushed and killed between the other eggs, by the movements of the hen.

Double Swarms of Bees.—July is the season to double or treble swarms of bees. Long experience teaches me that it is poor policy to attempt to winter weak families. I make it a rule to double all swarms that issue in July, that are small, or even medium size.

Swarms may be joined when one is three days old, but it is not advisable to go beyond that time. I unite them by bringing the latest swarm *after sundown*, in front of the older one, or one issued the same day, spread a sheet or blanket in *front* an inch or more, then quickly dislodge the other swarm to fell directly in front of the first hive, into which they will enter, and in the morning they will enter, and in the morning they will be quiet, and will work harmoniously together. A few bees will generally be killed, but not enough to be of much consequence.—*T. B. Miner, in Genesee Farmer.*

One of the boys tells of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he stole three days before.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make THE TIMES a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

in the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but politics shall not exclude those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Resembles a large corps of assistant editors and reporters, whose duty it may well and be excellent, we have our own correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Jefferson City, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all other important points, who supply us daily, by telegraph and mail, with all matters of news. Our arrangements for Special Telegraphic Dispatches are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of THE TIMES will be unsurpassed by, and it is believed that they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While THE TIMES will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partizanship. Looking to a complete reorganization of the democratic party, and its access to its power at no distant day, THE TIMES will meanwhile stand by the Constitution and the Union as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush to the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous department of the paper. Tales, Sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in profusion.

— THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; Six Months, $3 50. Three Months, $2; One and a Half Months, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than three columns of reading matter, the very cream of the Daily Times, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

It is emphatically a Family Newspaper. Besides news, sales, fetches, gossip, etc., it contains a A Weekly Review of the Markets, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer drover, and tradesman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

ARGUS

JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters, Handbills, Business cards, Legal Blanks Ball Tickets, County Blanks S. ombout Bills, Steamboat cards Notes, Checks, Circulars. County Orders. Bill Heads, Town Orders, Letter Heads,

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State.

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED

CHICAGO

PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN

The North-West

TO

CHIGAGO, MILWAUKEE,

AND ALL POINTS

EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are express business interest on any competing line.

No change of cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Packets du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, ship from La Crosse the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, and make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago 24 hours in advance of any other, and can sell night and day. Refreshment is served on the Steamers making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all detentions at night.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 450 miles. The distance via La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 62 miles, thereby make of time, travel 8 hours by taking the route of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Roads.

These facts entitle this Line to at least an equal share of the North-western business.

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THE LATEST DISCOVERY!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Lids or Self-Acting Needle which is used in this machine, every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth. Instead twisted or stack, home spun or in skeins, spun thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when the time is understood it is enough the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of articles and styles of knitting apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.
Fetlerbibs, Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers, Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts, Cloaks of great variety,
Table Covers, Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses, Tuffs,
Cravats, Sontags,
Capes, Shawls,
Purses, Rigbbs &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfectly than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at Mis Jewelry store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS,
AGENT

[vlmlsly.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for the County of Carver in the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1861, for the sum of five hundred and sixty seven 43-100 dollars, in an action wherein Amos Howe and Clerissa Howe are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants, And whereas said judgment was docketed in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the 18th day of November A. D. 1861.

I have on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot seven (7) of Section nine (9) of township one hundred and fifty (151), north of range twenty-three (23), as the real property of the said Chaska Company.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee May 22d, 1862.

{FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. R. BAXTER, } Sheriff of Scott County Minn
a267w.

HENRY NIEBERCALL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

Has always on hand a full supply to meet the

WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.

All of which will be sold as

LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE

The HIGHEST PRICE in

Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.

HENRY NIEBERGALL

hakopee Dec. 1861. vlmsly.

W. HEIDENRICH,

TAILOR AND DRAPER

FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE

is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice, and reasonable terms. v1n1ly

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— AND THE —

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For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1862. And as a

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the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1859 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1859, may be regarded as nearly as valuable as for 1861.

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Splendid offers for 1859 '60 and '61, together.

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For Blackwood and one Review,	do	do	8 00
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For the four Reviews,	do	do	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	do	do	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1856-7 and 8.

At one Half the Regular Subscription Prices:

Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood

Six Consecutive Years for $35.

Which is about the price of the original works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as these here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at the above prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 41 Gold-st., New York.

The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts. Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and efficient use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt healing such by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a hungry diseased condition remains underneath to break out with redoubled fury in a few days.

Erysipelas, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the ointment five times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the stomach must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt to any local part, whereas the Ointment gives its work at once. Wherever there is the memory in the above manner for the disease named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Stictures,

The above cases of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most copious rubbing in the ointment. Persons suffering from these complaints should continue a sufficient time to effect their purpose. It should be understood that these complaints require to be smoothed throughout the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day. But if ought be taken into the system, whence it will remove any illness or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eyes. Therefore, from a single pot, or box of this precious balm and the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or ulcers there may be general bearing down.

Irregularities of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Medicine, gentle as it is, can with certainty, be radically cured if the ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken mild and morning is recommended in the printed instructions. When treated by another physician or medicine has once been broken out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the skin, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will equally free with the use of the Pills to ensure a last lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Parmyelis and Stiff Joints.

Although desperate complaints—they are chiefly from origin and nature, yet they will require local treatment.—Wherever the word cases, of such illnesses, that the ointment be used for a short space of time when this Ointment and Pills will be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs, Cheesefoot, Fistulas, Sore throats,
Bad Breasts, Chilblains, Gout, Skin Diseases
Burns Chapped Hands, Glandular Scurvy,
Bunions, Corns, (Soft) Swellings, Sore-heads,
Bite of Mad Dogs, Lumbagos, Tumors,
Chilblains and Contracted Joints, Fleas, Ulcers,
Coal Tar, Old Wounds, Rheumatism, Wounds,
Coverlay Elephantiasis, Scalds, Yaws,
Sore Nipples,

☞ CAUTION:—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage Deed, executed and delivered on the 17th day of June A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAuley and Margaretta McAuley the wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and state, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, for the sum of two hundred and three dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage, the interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum signed by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margaretta McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrell his heirs and assigns, the following lands and tenements situating and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, described as follows, viz: The North West quarter of the North East quarter, of section twenty-one (21) Township one hundred and fifteen (115) North range twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government surveys; conditioned upon the payment of said sums according to said two promissory notes.

And whereas said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 18th day of June A. D. 1859 at 9 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 354 & 355.

And whereas said default has been made on the 10th day of July A. D. 1861, no action or proceeding, or any other remedy at law or in equity has been instituted, or proceeding had in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, or elsewhere, for the recovery of said debt, or any part thereof, or to foreclose said Mortgage, or any part of the debt secured thereby, or any other remedy for the collection of said debt, or any part thereof, or any other remedy for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or any other remedy whatever, and the same is now wholly barred by the statute of limitations, and there is now due on said note and mortgage, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, and no more, for principal and interest, and no more, or any other sum or sums, than the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated St. Paul, Ann. 9th A. D. 1862 }
W. A. & J. D. WORMAN, } Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'ys for assignee. a276.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Mortgagors.—Lucie Maryland Ruben M. Wright.
Mortgagee.—William M. Sherrard.
Date of Mortgage.—May 8th 1857.
Mortgage Recorded on the 11th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 291 and 292.
Assignee of Mortgage.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety three cents ($529.93.)
Description of Mortgaged Premises.—"Beginning at the South East corner of the two-story brick building owned by one C. G. Grigwold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning."
Notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee May 22d, 1862.

FISHER HAZARD,
A. G. CHATFIELD, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'ys for Assignee. a137w

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor.—James Shepherd.
Name of Mortgagee.—Richard Shepherd.
Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 257 and 258 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and unpaid thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and fifty 50-100 dollars.
Description of Lands and Premises described in said Mortgage.
All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and State of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south west quarter A south east quarter of south west quarter, and north half of south east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.
Default has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder at the place of the Register of Deeds in Scott County, at one in Shakopee, on the afternoon on the 27th day of January 1862 to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.

Dated November 26th, 1861.

ICHARD SHEPHARD,
Mortgagee.
Isaac Crosby,
Att'y, St. Anthony Minn. (v1n1.6w.)

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

— AND —

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affectio of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SERIOUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Fluttiency.

Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Females of Pale Complexion—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite,

Mercurial Diseases.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infallibly, sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs.

Rheumatism.—Those affected with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvey, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existance is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

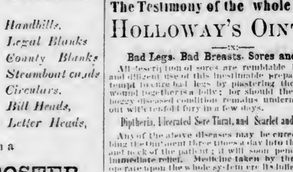
Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York

v1n1 For Sale by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N.B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 31st day of March A. D. 1856 in an action wherein E. G. Backuss is plaintiff and William Phillips defendant in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars I have levied on the 8th day of March 1862, levied upon Lot Five (5) in Block four (4) in Shakopee Townsite according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of the Register of Deeds in said County.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the real property above described as public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county on the 19th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs of sale.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.

L. M. BROWN, FRANK MCGRADE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th district.
County of Scott

George B. Cutter and Henry H. Spencer } Summons—for relief
The State of Minnesota, } to the above named defendants.

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the Subscriber at his office in Chaska in said County of Carver in said State within twenty days after the Service hereof, exclusive of the day of such Service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 18th 1861 W. R. BAXTER
Plaintiff's Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS Isaac Litchfield did execute unto Peter Henkels a certain mortgage bearing date the Third day of Sept. in the year A. D. 1857 (which Mortgage Deed was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, State of Minnesota, on the said Third day of September, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, pages 312 and 313) which said mortgage deed was given to secure payment of a certain promissory note made by said Litchfield and bearing even date with said mortgage. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and due upon said mortgage and promissory note at the date of this notice the sum of Two Hundred and fifty nine dollars and twelve cents (259.12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been had to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

And whereas the said Peter Henkels has since the date of said mortgage died, deceased, and Madelina Henkels has in accordance with the provisions of the will of said deceased, had the commission from the Judge of Probate of said County of Scott, Minnesota, been appointed Executrix to take charge of and manage the Estate of said deceased.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the following land lying and being in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block thirty-eight (38) and lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twelve (12) in the city of Shakopee, as appears by the recorded plat of said city, being the premises granted by and described in the above said mortgage, will be sold at Public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said county of Scott on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount then upon said mortgage debt and also costs and expenses of notice and sale

Dated Shakopee Nov. 20th 1861. MADELINA HENKELS
J. L. MCDONALD, Att'y Executrix.

OLD Gold Pens Re-pointed,

Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned next mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1. Mammoth	$2.50,	with case $3.00
No. 2.	2.00,	" " 2.50
No. 3. Engrossing	1.50,	" " 2.00
No. 4. Medium	1.00	" " 1.50
No. 5. French Fountain		2.

☞ All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to RITTER & DUCAN,
NELSON RITTER No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y. SAMUEL DUCAN.

TAX SALE

TREASURER'S return of delinquent lands and lots in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota for the year 1861.

Town of Belle Plaine.

Town 113 range 24.

Des.	Sec.	Acres	Tax.
n½ ne¼	2	80 69	4.10
s½ ne¼	3	80	5.88
n½ sw¼	3	80	5.88
s½ sw¼	3	80	7.18
e½ se¼	4	80	4.10
se¼ ne¼	4	40	2.09
s½ nw¼	4	80	5.88
se¼ sw¼	4	40	3.49
ne¼ sw¼	5	40	1.44
s½ sw¼	5	80	16.40
sw¼ nw¼	7	34 88	7.67
n½ nw¼	8	80	10.76
s½ nw¼	8	80	4.51
n½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
s½ ne¼	8	80	8.36
sw¼ ne¼	8	40	1.03
ne¼ nw¼	9	40	2.79
e½ se¼	9	80	5.58
nw¼ se¼	9	40	2.79
e½ nw¼	9	80	5.58
se¼	10	160	8.25
sw¼	11	160	5.46
se¼	14	40	2.09
ne¼ nw¼	14	40	2.09
se¼ nw¼	14	80	5.54
ne qr of se qr	15	40	3.99
n½ ne qr	18	80	7.18
ne qr ne qr	22	40	2.09
s½ se qr	22	80	2.26
ne qr nw qr	23	40	2.09
nw qr nw qr	23	40	2.09
nw qr se qr	23	40	2.09
w½ sw qr	24	80	1.46
se qr sw qr	24	120	8.41
n½ ne qr	24	80	5.73
ne qr ne qr	24	120	8.41
n½ nw qr	27	80	2.26
n½ sw qr	27	80	2.26
sw qr nw qr	27	40	2.09
se qr	29	160	5.14
sw qr	29	160	2.57
e½ se qr	33	80	1.46
n½ sw qr	34	160	6.96
n½	35	160	18.14
nw qr sw qr	4	40	4.18
e½ sw qr	12	80	11.16
w½ se qr	12	80	11.16
e½ se qr	12	80	9.02
w½ ne qr	13	80	11.16
e½ sw qr	13	80	9.76
w½ nw qr	13		
n½ se qr	13	160	18.14
n½ sw qr	13	80	4.36
s½ nw qr	15	80	5.58
s½ se qr	15	80	4.36
n½ ne qr	16	80	6.38
n½ nw qr	17		
n½ se qr	17	120	6.97
n½ sw qr	17		
w½ sw qr	17	160	8.20
n½ ne qr	18		
n½ nw qr	18	141,06	7.59
lots 5 and 6	19		
w½ se qr	19		
s½ se qr	19	120	6.27
e½ sw qr	19	80	3.48
nw qr se qr	19	40	2.05
n½ sw qr	20	80	3.50
s½ sw qr	20	80	3.50
w½ se qr	20	80	5.58
w½ ne qr	20	80	4.36
e½ ne qr	20	80	4.36
ne qr ne qr	21	40	1.95
n½ se qr	22	160	5.14
n½ sw qr	22	80	2.57
se qr se qr	22	40	1.71
ne qr	26	160	5.14
n½ se qr	26	80	2.57
n½ sw qr	26	80	2.57
lots 1, 2 and 3	27	47,36	2.46
se qr ne qr	29	40	2.09
e½ of nw qr	30	80	2.83
n½ of se qr	32	80	2.83
s½ of nw qr	32	80	4.18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1.23
nw qr of se qr	34		
sw qr of se qr	34		
se qr of se qr	34	160	8.36
n½ of se qr	34		
s½ of se qr	34		
n½ of nw qr	35		
s½ of nw qr	35		
n½ of se qr	35		
s½ of se qr	35		
n½ of sw qr	35		
s½ of sw qr	35		
n½ of ne qr	36		
s½ of ne qr	36		
n½ of nw qr	36		
s½ of nw qr	36		
n½ of se qr	36		
s½ of se qr	36		
n½ of sw qr	36		
s½ of sw qr	36		
25 acres of se qr of ne qr	29		
25 acres of se qr of se qr	29	40	2.09
ne qr of se qr	29	40	2.09
e½ of nw qr	30	80	2.83
n½ of se qr	32	80	4.18
s½ of se qr	32	80	4.18
ne qr of se qr	34	40	1.23
sw qr of nw qr	35		
se qr of nw qr	35	160	8.36
ne qr of nw qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of ne qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of se qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of sw qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of nw qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of se qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of sw qr	35		
25 acres of se qr of se qr	36		
22 50-100 acres of se qr of se qr	36		
25 acres of sw qr of se qr	36		
25 acres of sw qr of se qr	36		
ne qr of se q

Shakopee Argus.

MACDONALD & RUSSELL, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Publishers and Proprietors.

VOLUME 1. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. NUMBER 35.

The Shakopee Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT

SHAKOPEE, - - - - MINNESOTA.

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" Six months,	1,00	" "
" Three months,	50	" "

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Each additional insertion,	50.
1 square three weeks,	5,00.
1 square six weeks,	7,00.
1 square three months,	9,00.
1 square six months,	7,00.
1 square twelve months,	10,00.
¼ of a column one year,	20,00.
½ of a column one year,	40,00.
1 column one year,	70,00

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Leaded notices and advertisements in double columns, 60 per cent extra.

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Business Cards of six lines, five dollars a year.

Blanks of all kinds always on hand, or printed to order.

Business Cards.

ANDREW G. CHATFIELD, SALMON A. BUELL

CHATFIELD & BUELL.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, ST. PETER, Minnesota, will practice in the several Courts of the State, and in the United States Court for the District of Minnesota; attend to cases in the U. S. Land Office, the payment of taxes, investigation of titles, &c; make conveyances, and do conveyancing promptly and accurately. Office in the Saint Peter Company office building.

A. G. CHATFIELD will for the present remain in Belle Plaine, Minnesota, but will be in St. Peter on the first Monday in every month, and remain so long as business requires, or when necessary will return to Saint Peter at any other time in the month, unless absent in attendance upon terms of Court. [v1n1tf.]

J. D. STORER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

SHAKOPEE - - - - - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

Office one door west of the Post Office, First Street

J. A. SARGENT. W. R. GRISWOLD

SARGENT & GRISWOLD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Walnut Street,

CHASKA - - - - CARVER COUNTY MINNESOTA. v1n1tf.

J. H. TIBBITS,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER.

DEALER IN

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry AND FANCY GOODS

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS Accurately Tuned, Musical Instruments repaired and warranted. "This Japan" of every description neatly and promptly attended to.

Books and Stationary at St. Paul Prices. v1n1tf.

National Hotel.

SHAKOPEE - - - MINNESOTA

R. KENNEDY Proprietor.

This large and commodious house is open at all hours of the day and night, for the reception of travelers. The rooms are large and airy, the location pleasant, and the charges moderate. The table is furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

Belle Plaine House,

M. HANFT, Proprietor.

Main Street - - - Belle Plaine.

The travelling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.

A Good Stable Attached to the House.

(v1n1.1y) M. HANFT.

ANTHON MITCHELL,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Boots & Shoes kept Constantly on hand.

Custom work of all kinds executed on the shortest notice. The best of material used.

Main Street opposite American Hotel Shakopee. (v1n1tf.)

MILLINERY & DRY GOODS.

C. KALVELAGE,

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BONETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE, MINN.

Bonnets done over in the latest style and on short notice at very low rates. [v1n1.1y

COLLER & BROTHER.

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Groceries, Dry Goods, Etc

COLLER & BRO. have on hand, and are constantly receiving supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of all descriptions at

Prices to Suit The Times.

among which are

COFFEE,	SALERATUS,
SUGAR,	CANDLES,
TEA,	SOAP,
SYRUPS,	TOBACO,
VINEGAR,	&c. &c.

Also a constant supply of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, Delanes, Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Drills;

The above goods we offer Cheap for cash or ready pay.

All we ask is to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We can always be found at our OLD STAND on FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE - - - - Minnesota

[v1n1tf.] COLLER & BRO.

J. S. WEISER,

Physician & Surgeon,

SHAKOPEE, - - - - - - - Minnesota.

Office at Howe's Drug Store. (v1n2.tf.

LAGER BEER SALOON,

2 Glasses for 5 Cents.

HEIDENRICH & PFANKUCH.

First street two doors from Holmes Street, Shakopee

Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand

BEL E PLAINE HOTEL,

S. A. HOOPER, Proprietor,

(CORNER OF MAIN AND MERIDIAN STS.)

BELLE PLAINE. - - - MINN.

This new, large and commodious three-story House, has been recently leased by the above named Proprietor, thoroughly renovated and is now opened to the Traveling Public.

Here may be had the BEST accomodations of any house in the Valley.

Attention is particularly directed to the

ROOMS & FURNITURE,

than which nothing in any Hotel outside of St. Paul can be found to surpass it.

The table will be supplied with all the substantials and delicacies of the season.

LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the House is a large and excellent stable for the accomodation of teams and livery purposes v1n1tf.

GENT'S CLOTHING!

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

MERCH'NT TAILOR

HOLMES ST., SHAKOPEE

Has received and has on hand a full and complete stock of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

He is now prepared to fill all orders satisfactorily and at

AT REASONABLE RATES

Being in communication with the most fashionable establishments in the East, all clothing made by me will be of the

LATEST STYLE AND FASHION.

The Patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

P. F. McQUILLAN,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION

LOWER LEVEE,

ST. PAUL - - : MINNESOTA. [v1n1tf.]

Charles Hartman,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the above named articles to accommodate the citizens of Scott County.

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE. (v1n1tf.)

SHAKOPEE BEER BREWERY,

ADOLPH ALBACHTEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish all who desire

Lager Beer

with as good an article as can be had in the State. He flatters himself that his beer, manufactured at the

LOWER SHAKOPEE BREWERY

has already a reputation, second to no establishment in the West. His beer is SUPERIOR TO THAT MANUFACTURED IN ST. PAUL.

All orders will be promptly filled, and beer delivered in the purchaser if within a reasonable distance, or at the steamboat landing, or other shipping point, designated.

Shakopee Feb 1862. ADOLPH ALBACHTEN. v1n1tf.

SHEEHY & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

In Foreign and Domestic

Liquors, Groceries,

ETC, ETC,

3rd Street, bet. Jackson & Roberts, Dawson's Block, St. Paul.

We have constantly on hand a large Stock of

KENTUCKY COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY,

And are satisfied, from our experience in the business that no other House in the city can do better for dealers. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. v1n1y.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT FOR HOUSEKEEPING

Can be found at the

ROBERT STREET.

Glassware and Crockery

STORE OF

POLLOCK DONALDSON & OGDEN.

at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

Call and examine at the old stand.

ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA. v1n1tf.

HERSHER & PETERS,

FURNITURE AND CHAIR

MANUFACTURORS.

HOLMES STREET - - - - - - - SHAKOPEE

Have constantly on hand a supply of Bedsteads, Bookcases, Bureas, Tables, and Chairs of all kinds.

All kinds of work done to order. (v1n1ly)

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SCALES

OF ALL KINDS

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

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Be careful to buy only the genuine. [v1n28 1y]

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Weigh out of levee No check rods. Al friction received v1n1.tf.)

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Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA. v1n3.6m.

Poet's Corner.

To a Drunken Husband.

My husband, 'twas for thee I left
My own, my happy home:
For thee I left my cottage bowers,
With thee in joy to roam;
And where are all the holy vows,
The truth, the loving trust,
That won my heart—till scattered now
And trampled in the dust.

I loved thee with a love untold,
And when I stood beside
The noble form I prayed to think
I was thy chosen bride.
They told me ere I was thine own,
How sad my lot would be,
I thought not of the future then—
I only thought of thee.

I left my home, my happy home,
A sunny hearted thing,
Forgetting that my happiness
A shadowing cloud might bring.
The sunny side of life is gone.
Its shadows only mine,
And thorns are springing in my heart,
Where blossoms used to twine.

I do not blame thee for my lot,
I only pray for thee,
That then may'st from the tempter's power,
(O, joyful thought!) be free;
That then may'st bend above my grave,
With penitence sincere,
And for the broken-hearted one,
Let fall a sober tear.

The Truth Doth Never Die.

Though kingdoms, states, and empires fall,
And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble into dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towers and palaces
In heaps of ruin lie,
Which were once the proudest of the proud,
The truth doth never die!

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past—
Its glories are not fled,
Although its men of high renown
Be numbered with the dead.
We'll grieve not o'er what earth hath lost;
It cannot claim a sigh,
For the wrong alone hath perished—
The Truth doth never die!

All of the past is living still—
All that is good and true;
The rest hath perished; and it did
Deserve to perish, too.
The world rolls ever round and round,
And time rolls ever by;
And the wrong is ever rooted up,
But the Truth doth never die!

Select Miscellany.

From the Literary Companion.

COLONEH; OR, THE ROVER OF THE CHEROKEES!

A ROMANCE OF THE LONE STAR REPUBLIC.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE LAST GUN FROM THE ALAMO.

The morning sun of a day in early March was just rising over the broad, open prairie. Far and wide, like the swells of the great ocean when a storm has just subsided, stretched the undulating sea of land, on, on and to the farthest edge of the horizon bounded on the left by a thick grove of low, branching post oaks hung with veils of the heavy grey moss like tattered locks hanging over the shoulders of an aged man.

As the first golden beams of day-break shot over the prairie, a little party of four riders were galloping along—the hoofs of the animals sinking deep in the green mesquit grass; and the horses—splendid animals, and of great strength—covered with foam, and with drooping heads, as though hard ridden on a long journey.

One of these riders, who dashed on a little in advance of the others, was a tall, athletic man, of noble build, clad in a thick suit—buckskin leggins, a hunting jacket and shirt—about his waist a belt from which hung pistols, a keen-bladed knife, and a long sword scabbard. From his felt-hat slouched over his left shoulder. He rode a noble horse of dark bay with a mane of raven blackness, and quick, rolling eye of almost human intelligence, over whose flanks hung the folds of a dark blue Mexican blanket; and he sat firmly in the Mexican saddle at whose pommel hung another brace of revolvers.

The trio who galloped on at a little distance were also sturdy, fine looking men, with brave hearts beating under their broad chests covered with rude backwoods' attire, all similarly clad to their leader whose dignified air and noble mein seemed to fit him for command.—And a commander in reality, he was; for this was no other than General Houston; pressing on with his compariots to the relief of brave men imprisoned within the stronghold of which the Mexicans had again become possessed in San Antonio de Bexar.

Since the day when the Mexicans had surrendered the Alamo and capitulated to the Texan volunteers the usual vicissitudes of alternate victory and loss had visited the little band fighting for the sacred boon of freedom. The treacherous Mexican, Gen. Cos, who had given his word of honor at Bexar, and was released on condition of his never serving again in the war against Texas, had violated that faith; and, in lieu of departing beyond the Rio Grande to his own country, had marched to the southward where he joined General Urrea, who, with an army of nearly five thousand men had been sent by Santa Anna to march into Texas and crush the rebellion at a single blow. Meantime, the greater portion of the Texan forces, fondly believing that they would meet with no more oppression, and that their liberty was secured, had disbanded and returned to their homes; only a few organized companies remaining—one a little band of heroic men under Colonel Travis, an officer who stood high in the confidence of Houston, being stationed at the Alamo (from whose walls floated the Lone Star banner of Texas,) as sufficient guard for the fortress. A detachment—and by far the strongest of the army—had been ordered away to the siege of Metamoras, a city held by the Mexicans; but this plan had not been sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, who foresaw with politic gaze that only in union was strength, and would have had the army remain consolidated at Bexar—instead, it had been done at the instances of ambitious, envious, inferior officers, who had already begun to regard the brave Houston as their dangerous rival, and it had been effected during his absence from Bexar from which city he had been hastily summoned to transact business in the convention at the seat of government.

When the majority of the army had thus been led away to Metamoras without orders from Houston, Colonel Travis, finding himself at the Alamo with but a handful of men, and the fortress again invested by the returned forces of the treacherous Mexicans, sent a stirring appeal for aid to the government.

"The Mexicans are before the Alamo," he wrote, "and the country for seventy miles around is swept by their cavalry. For God's sake, come to our help! We cannot hope to keep the fortress long—cast off as we are from all relief from the settlement; but so long as we can hold out, we will fire guns every morning at sunrise. So long as you hear these guns, you may know we are looking for succor; but if they cease you may know the Alamo has fallen!"

For many days, a dull, booming sound like distant thunder had come over the prairies.—Houston had heard it: the convention sitting in councils on the prospects of the new Republic they had declared free and independant" had heard it, too; but they knew not what it signalled—the resistance of that handful of brave men behind the walls and bastions of that old Spanish fortress against the crowds of Mexican dragoons and lancers who surged to and fro by day and night in the great square of the Alamo.

But when that thrilling letter came, brought by a fleet courier who on his wild Mustang scoured a hundred miles of prairie land and forest belt and forded many a blue river till he dashed to the very door of the rude building where the convention sat—when that appeal was read in their midst—the man in his buckskin suit and Mexican blanket rose from his seat, strode from the house, and, joined by three of his brave companions, mounted their war horses and dashed away in the direction of Gonzales, where a small corps of militia was stationed, to march them to the immediate relief of the Alamo.

And now, at break of dawn, after twenty-four hours' hard riding, those brave horsemen pressed on, on, with nerved hearts and eager gaze, speeding to the aid of those men besieged in the Alamo.

As the first light of the rising sun shot, golden and ruddy, from the distant horizon, then, moment by moment, each long, lance-like ray condensed into a full, steady flood of effulgence, till he gathered up his trailing robes of splendor and rode slowly upward in his triumphal car into the serenne blue of the morning sky. General Houston—who had ridden a little apart from his companions, buried in anxious thought as attested by the knottings of his forehead and shaggy brows—suddenly reined in his horse on the ascending slope of one of the long prairie swells with a force which almost threw the animal upon his haunches, and sprang from his saddle. Kneeling on the soft, turfy earth, he held his head close to the ground, and listened intently, as if for some expected, distant signal; while his companions paused in respectful silence.

They knew why their general knelt there, in that listening attitude, in the early sunrise—to catch that signal he bent his ear to the long, wave-like prairie swell—the sunrise gave from the distant Alamo.

But ah, listen as you may, brave Texan general—strain your hearing to its utmost tension—from over the long waves of the prairie rolling westward, from across the blue waters of the Colorado, through the groves of mesquit chaparral, cotton wood, and the long belts of post oak wreathed with their grey, mossy hair, comes now no signal!

The beauty of the spring morning glows and deepens—the sun wheels higher through the cloudless blue—the flowers nod and laugh on their pensile stalks—the prairie birds skims away to their nests in the thick groves—even your war horse champs his foaming bit and neighs a loud call for his tardy master with ear bent to the soft ground—but yet, no signal!

There are no brave Texan soldiers in the old fortress of bexar to load the guns whose brazen mouths are silent now, for they lie stark and stiff where they have fallen by Mexican bullets, and soon their bones will crumble to ashes in the horrible funeral pyre whose smoke shall ascend from the court of the Alamo! In lieu of they who yesterday trod the stone floors behind the screening battlements of that old, grey Spanish stronghold, tread swarthy soldiers; and from the topmost battlemented tower again floats out the blood-red flag of Mexico.

The sun mounts higher over the broad prairie; the stamping war horse neighs a louder call; the general rises from the soft earth with keenest anguish on his features and great drops of beaded sweat on his weather-beated brow. He slowly mounts his horse; but no more he dashes forward at that mad speed across the prairie—for alas! no need for speed now. His companions draw near—and, by the anguished features and drooping mien, they are prepared for the terrible revelation of his low, husky voice—*"It is too late! yesterday they fired the last gun from the Alamo!"*

CHAPTER XVIII.

MACHINATIONS.

Among the volunteers who had determined to stand by their country until she stood free and unshackled by the sunny waters of the beautiful Gulf which bathed her feet, while over her head waved the banner of the Lone Star which symbolized her freedom, were Richard Grantley and Allan Hilton. Both had distinguished themselves at the siege of Bexar and been promoted to places of rank above that of common militia men—Allan receiving the captaincy of a company in which Richard was appointed ensign. They had proceeded with the regiment ordered to Metamoras, and afterwards to Gonzales, which station was within a half day's ride of the home settlement on the Guadaloupe.

Embracing every opportunity to pay a visit to his betrothed—stealing away from Gonzales on his fleet horse, and riding far into the night to enjoy the interview with Lucy—upon his return Allan resigned himself to his camp life with the true continued bravery of the soldier and the hopefulness of his sanguine nature; while Richard, who had decided not to return again to farm life till peace was declared, whiled away the weary camp hours in which the militia lay at Gonzales by thoughts and frequent letters devoted to the beautiful wild-wood flower of his love, little Jeanette Benoit, in the French settlement beyond the Sabine.

The camp was in a bend of the river concealed from view by a thick grove of post oaks; and here the army lay, awaiting the orders of their general, and ready at any moment to be called into active service.

It was evening; and all day long the camp had been expecting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief or some officer bearing dispatches for their future plan of operations.—Scouts had been sent out to the neighborhood of San Antonio to learn how affairs stood; for the men were without organization, excepting Captain Hilton's little regiment, and destitute of supplies. But a few were properly armed and ready for a long campaign.

In the soft, moonlit March evening, Richard Grantley had strolled out from the camp and walked slowly through the woodland, revolving the probable fate of Texas, and, perchance letting his thoughts wander oftenest to the little Acadian village in Louisiana where dwelt one whom, when peace was restored to his country, he should be free to bring home to dwell in his own cabin to become thenceforth the sunshine of his life. Busy with these pleasant weavings, he strolled to some distance from the camp, beyond the forest of oaks, when his attention was arrested by a rider hastening toward him mounted on a swift and powerful horse.

Supposing him a courier who had brought dispatches from headquarters, Richard advanced into the open road which stretched in to the prairie, and accosted him.

"What news from the general? for, I take it, you bring dispatches to the camp."

"No, sir," replied the horseman, "I am the express runner, and bring a mail to some of the militia at Gonzales. Do you belong to the camp?"

"I do," said Richard, recognizing the runner who took the mail from settlement to settlement in that sparsely populated region.—"Bring you letters for our men? I will take them in to them."

Handing him a package, containing several letters tied together, the runner hastily turned and dashed onward across the prairie to the town lying at some little distance beyond; while Richard retraced his steps toward the camp. Turning over the package, and slipping one letter after another under his gaze, by the bright moonlight he read the superscriptions:

"Aha, here is one in Lucy's hand! Allan will be glad of this, his gaze falling on the little note—a sister to others which had found their way to Gonzales from the Guadaloupe settlement, to lessen the pain of separation—and these are for the men. There should be one for me—yes, there is one in her hand!" and he drew forth a letter directed to himself in the small delicate hand-writing so familiar to his gaze, and pressed it warmly to his lips. "It has come at last!" and he hastened into the camp.

About the blazing camp fire of oak wood the men were gathered—some sleeping on their Mexican blankets, some playing games of euchre to while away the monotony of the laggard hours, and others in knots conversing of the late aspect of affairs in their country.—Tossing Allan his letter, and theirs to the fortunate militia men, Richard drew near the ruddy light of the fire and broke the seal of his own with a tender softness about his heart and a smile about his well-cut lips.

But, in lieu of loving assurances of affection and the pledges of betrothed faith, he read—what?

"*To Richard Grantley:*

"I return you your last letter, and desire that our betrothal should be severed. I feel that my love—or what I then thought was love—was promised too hastily; and, for some time, I have been impressed with the thought that we can never be more than friends. I now believe it my duty to write you this which I do with the sanction of my parents, who have long destined me for the wife of one to whom I am now betrothed, and to whom I shall soon be weded.

"*Votre amie,*

"JEANETTE BENOIT."

"What is the matter, Ensign Grantley? are you sick? Bad news?" asked a soldier who sat near by, catching a glimpse of the terrible paleness of the young man's face, and noting that he staggered to his feet, clutching vainly at the two letters which fell from his nerveless grasp.

"Dick, my boy, are you faint?" and Captain Hilton's hand was laid heavily on his shoulder to lead him away into the outer air. "Come, let us get away from this," he added, stooping to pick up the letters which had fallen into the ashes by the camp fire.

"Nay, let them burn," whispered Richard hoarsely, as a little draft sucked them into the flames before Allan could rescue them—"it is no matter—they are nothing. It is warm here."

But, once out under the clear, fresh air, he shivered like one in an ague fit, and leaned heavily against his companion for support, while a choking was in his throat.

"What is this, Dick? Don't hide anything—that letter?" asked Allan, with a sympathizing voice "It means something. You surely cannot fear to tell anything to me?"

"It is only this," said Richard conquering his emotion, and laughing a short, bitter laugh—"I have been deceived, Allan—deceived—duped by a woman—a slight thing! She is false, that's all! and again he uttered that mocking laugh.

"False! then let the heartless coquette go!" replied Captain Hilton, impetuously—"let her go to an eternity of scorn. The woman who would trifle so with a true love is unworthy a thought, a regret. There's many a girl at Guadalope, true as steel and tender as a prairie flower—who would rejoice in the devotion of your manly heart. Never give her a thought, Dick! cast her away! and thank fortune you found her out in time! She was unworthy of a corner in your heart, and unworthy to become the sister of my Lucy! Cheer up, Dick—and don't judge of all women by this French jilt!" and, so saying, Allan withdrew his arm from his friend's and returned to the camp feeling that he would be best alone for a time with his sorrow.

"False—false! and I had loved you so! So seemingly good, and trusting, and beautiful! Jeanette Benoit, would to God I had never looked on your false, deceitful face! Now, what is there left for me but to win a soldier's name, and perhaps a soldier's grave, in these wars? what now, but to fight for Texas and liberty, and *forget you?* But ah, *can* I forget? It is an easy word to say—but to *realize* it, can I? And yet I must, I *will!*" and with compressed lips, earnest eye, and firm step the young soldier paced the green turf under the moonlight.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RECONSTRUCTION.—A Chicago correspondent in McClellan's Army writes: "I have come to conclusion, in view of our recent victories at New Orleans, Yorktown, Norfolk and Williamsburg, that we shall defeat in detail, and after hard fighting, every army which the rebel government can put in the field, but that the reconstruction of the Union is a star off now as ever, and can never be accomplished under the present administration. I think in the future I see a gleam of light and ray of hope for the restoration of the old Union. It comes from results of the next elections. If they result in the triumph and return to power of the Democratic party, then there is a hope that the Union will be restored."

OUR CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Opinions of the Press.

From the Milwaukee News.

MINNESOTA CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Congressional Democratic Conventions for the several districts of Minnesota assembled on the 2d of July, and placed the following candidates for Congress in the field:

1st District, A. G. CHATFIELD.
2d " WM. J. CULLEN.

With Mr. Cullen we are not personally acquainted, but he is represented as a man of superior abilities and popularity. Judge Chatfield was recently a resident of this State. He is a brother of Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, late Attorney General of New York, and is quite his equal in ability. About fifteen years ago, after having been a prominent member of the New York Legislature, he removed to Kenosha in this State. During his residence here he was among the most able lawyers at the bar. At the first convention held in the State for the nomination of candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court as now organized, his name was presented to the convention, and in spite of his persistent refusal to become a candidate, he lacked but three or four votes of a nomination, which then would have been equivolent to an election. He is a large, minded, generous-spirited and thoroughly honest man and Democrat. There is not a representative in Congress from the Northwest who is his superior in capacity, and his election would be a just source of pride and and gratification to the west and an untold advantage to Minnesota. The people there we know will not permit his defeat.

From the St. Peter Statesman.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—The Democratic nominee for Congress in the first (this) District, Hon. A. G. Chatfield, is one of that class of men against whom the finger of calumny can not be pointed with any hope of injury. He is a native of New York, where he held high and responsibles position in the in the Legislative department of the State, without the least shadow of reproach, and having early emigrated to Wisconsin, where he soon acquired a prominent place in the confidence of the people, he was appointed one of the first Judges of the Territory of Minnesota, which position he filled with distinguished ability and to the almost universal satisfaction of the people. He is one of the few old school politicians who believe that strict integrity and high moral character are the safest pathway to honor in public as well as private life. His nomination augurs a return to the better days of the Republic, when the Jacksonian test of honesty and fidelity shall again be applied. In the Minnesota valley, where he is most known, he will poll a largely increased vote, and in the more Southern part of the State he will receive at least the Democratic strength.

The nomination of Hon. Wm. J. Cullen in the second, or Northern District, made without opposition, was hailed with general enthusiasm, and his election is considered certain.—Mr. Cullen, while a resident of his native State, Indiana, was an influential member of her Legislature, and from thence removed to Minnesota about four years ago, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. With a thoroughly practical and sagacious mind, and an energy of character that knows no halting, he early initiated the best system of Indian Reform ever known to the Government, and has shown himself an efficient administrative officer.—Having been a hard laborer himself, he knows and appreciates the wants of the working masses, and would make an able, *working* member of Congress.

If the Democracy of this District organize immediately and thoroughly, *and work to win*, the election of both members of Congress will be certain. If the Abolition temple can not be demolished in the nation, its walls can be made to crumble in this State, and—pardon us for borrowing language from Old Abe—"placed in the course of ultimate extinction."

From the Glencoe Register.

WILLIAM J. CULLEN.—We place at our mast head the name of this distinguished gentleman, as the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Northern District of Minnesota. Mr. Cullen in early life served an apprenticeship to the blacksmithing business, which trade he carried on for some years. He is a man of stern integrity with a heart devoted to the cause of the glorious old Union. In accepting the nomination, he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and said the South had for the past few years had everything their own way—that the Chairman of every important Committee in both Houses of Congress had been of their number, and there was no justifiable cause for the present rebellion. Men and means should therefore be furnished the Government to put it down. With the aid of the Democratic party this could be done. The Republican party he honestly believed was incompetent to restore peace and harmony in the Union, and the people knew this to be the case, and would at the first opportunity elect Democrats to administer the affairs of the Government. The Democratic party was fully competent to the task, which they propose to undertake.—In illustration of the readiness of the Republican party to surrender the administration into the hands of the Democrats he related an anecdote of two boys who were pursued by a boar; one took refuge in a tree; while the other seized the animal by the tail and ran around the tree, calling for the other boy to come down and help him let go. Some persons thought the Democrats were all dead; that this war killed them all off. Not so, however; the fact was it was only making more Democrats—which was also illustrated by an anecdote. He felt confident of the success of the Democratic party, and pledged himself to the Convention he would either go to Congress or back into the blacksmith shop. Major Cullen is a Western man, a friend of the State, has a large farm up the Sauk Valley, and in our opinion he is the best nomination ever yet made by the Democratic party of this State for Congress if we except Christopher Graham.

From the Mankato Record.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE.—The nomination of Judge Chatfield for Congress gives universal satisfaction throughout the Minnesota Valley, where he is extensively known. In Scott, Sibley and Le Sueur the news was well received, and we have positive assurances that these Democratic strongholds will roll up a combined majority of from 1,000 to 1,200 for him. A united effort on the part of the Democracy of the entire district will insure his election.

From the Le Sueur Herald.

HOUSE CANDIDATES.—The Democratic State Convention which met at St. Paul on the 2nd inst, was well attended. Judge Chatfield and Ex-Superintendent Cullen were nominated Representatives to Congress, and the selection is received in every section of the State with great enthusiasm, and their election is quite certain. They are both prominent men and noted for their ability, and fidelity to Western interests.

From the Chatfield Democrat.

The nominees for Congress, Judge Chatfield and Major Cullen, are both excellent men, closely connected with every interest of our growing State, and if elected, (which they will be as sure as the sun shines) will reflect honor upon their constituents and credit to the nation

From Meeker's Crisis.

The resolution of Governor Sibley will meet a response from many a western heart.

There being no State officers to elect, the Convention then divided the Delegates according to the two Congressional Districts of the State and proceeded to nominate candidates for Congress. In the northern district (the 2d) Major William J. Cullen was nominated, and in the southern district (the 1st) Hon. A. G. Chatfield was nominated.

These are two most excellent nominations, and are worthy to be made. It will be a proud day for Minnesota when she can elect two such men.

What the Democratic Press think of the Convention.

From the Chatfield Democrat.

STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at St. Paul on the 2d inst., and completed its labors in peace and harmony, and with enthusiastic satisfaction to all present.

The platform is outspoken and to the point in its adhesion to the Union, as well as in its bold denunciation of the corruption and incompetency of the sectional and nigger loving party now in power. Its every word is the truth of history, and will not fail to commend itself to thousands who sick at heart with the state of things now existing, brought about by the recklessness of the Republican party in connection with abolition fanaticism.

The State was fully represented in this Convention, by the ablest members of our great and country saving Democracy, burning with the fire of revenge for the injuries inflicted upon their country by the abolitionists and their Republican sympathizers, and with a fixed resolve to crush out fanaticism and corruption, as far as their influence and votes can accomplish so sacred an object at the approaching election. That success will crown our patriotic efforts, scarcely admits of a doubt. The democracy everywhere are full of confidence and ready for the trial, and we honestly believe that we shall carry the State with a vote that will even astonish ourselves.

From the St. Peter Statesman.

The oldest and best Democrats in the State were there—those who have fought the battles of the long past in defence of the Union and Constitution; and while all seemed to feel the perilous condition of the country and the solemn responsibility of acting up to the exigencies of the times, there was no disposition to falter, but a determined spirit to preserve the Union and defend the Constitution against the bold assaults of the Abolitionists and the more insidious attacks of the so-called Republicans, who are merely in a technical sense less guilty of treason than the rebels of the South.

The platform is plain and unequivocal, and must commend itself to the Democracy of the State and nation. We could have desired something which would strike, if possible, a little nearly the root of the disease; but we are very well satisfied, as the masses are rapidly opening their eyes to the alarming state of things into which the sectional agitation of the Republican party has led them, and are fast approaching sounder views of the true theory of our apparently complicated yet simple machinery of Government.

Had we our way, we would hold those who taught and preached an "irrepressible conflict" between the white and black race—we mean those who are now first in authority in the nation—and who preached "nigger" so constantly as to make a large class of people believe that white men have no rights that niggers are bound to respect, *directly* responsible for the calamities that are now costing us thousands of precious lives, millions of money, and threatening the perpetuity of the nation.

From the Glencoe Register.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The State Democratic Convention came off in St. Paul, pursuant to the call of the meeting. It was well attended and harmony ruled the proceeding, though some thought the platform rather ultra. Judge Chatfield and W. J. Cullen, the nominees for Congress, are just the right men for the right place.

From the Faribault Statesman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Convention which assembled at St. Paul on Wednesday last, was the largest we have ever attended in this State. Nearly every county was represented. The proceeding were harmonious, and the nominations gave great satisfaction to all. A full report of the proceedings will be found in our columns this week. We have not time or space for a more extended notice of the proceeding in this issue.

The Dubuque *Herald* of the 8th instant says:

We rejoice, and let our conservative readers rejoice with us in the position assumed by the Democracy of Minnesota in Convention assembled in St. Paul, on the 2d of this month. We publish with gratification and commendation the declaration of Principles adopted by our political bretheren of Minnesota, commending the sentiments they embody to the consideration of the Democracy of Iowa.

Several notices, expressing their high opinion of the character and acts of the Convention, appeared in the St. Paul *Journal*, Makato *Record* and others; but unfortunately they have been mislaid. It is truly gratifying to learn that the Democracy are still the same "unterrified," and are confident of success in the coming contest.

An Epitaph.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, concluded his speech of June 6th with the following:—

Weary in watching its mad designs of revolution—and its crazy crotchets of black freedom—and for the self-preservation of my native State and the North from the black immigration with which it is threatened, I shall go to my home and ask the ballot to speak its denunciation. A few months and that expression will be had. On it depends the fate of the Republic. My belief is, that that the people will write the epitaph of this Congress, nearly as Gladstone wrote that of the Coalition ministry during the Crimean war:

Here lies the ashes of the XXXVII Congress!
It found the United States in a war of
gigantic proportions, involving
its very existence.
It was content to wield the sceptre of Power
And accept the emoluments of office,
and use them to overthrow the
political and social system of the country, which
it was sworn to protect.
It saw the fate of thirty-four white commonwealths in peril, but it babbled of the
NEGRO!
It saw patriotic generals and soldiers in the
field, under the old flag;
It slandered the one, and in the absence of the
other it destroyed his means of labor.
It talked of Liberty to the back and piled
burdens of taxation on white people
for schemes utopian
The people launched at it the thunderbolt
of their wrath;
and its members sought to avoid punishment
by creeping into dishonored
political graves!

Requiescat!

THE NEW TARIFF.—The Tariff bill passed both houses of Congress on the 11th inst., and only requires the approval of the President to become a law. The rates of duty have been greatly increased, particularly on such articles as liquors, segars, essential oils, iron, &c The duty on hides, of which great numbers are imported into this country, and on which it would seem a higher rate might be levied, remains the same as under the previous act. As this article is a raw material, to be used by our own manufacturers in the production of various articles, it has been deemed expedient not to raise the duty thereon. Many amendments to the bill as it was first reported to the House have been made.

The bill has been made to conform with the tax bill just passed by Congress, which, it will be recollected, imposes a tax of three per cent. on manufactured articles. The new rate of duty on foreign manufactured goods is thirty five per cent., or five per cent. in existing warehousing law are made. The time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond has been extended from three months to one year, when the goods are withdrawn for consumption, and to three years when they are withdrawn for exportation. The bill as originally framed, extended the time to three years; but the House amended it as above. One of the most important changes in the bill is the following in relation to the payment of duty on goods in bond. If the goods have been imported under the law of last August they may be withdrawn at any time within three months from the date of importation on payment of the old rates; if they have been imported under other laws they must be withdrawn before August 1st to escape payment of the new duties. All goods on shipboard on the 1st of August are subjected to the new duties. Drugs and medicines are allowed to be taken out of bond in parts of packages.

THE NATIONAL TAX TO BE PAID BY EACH STATE.—When we speak of taxing our people to an extent of $200,000,000 each year, by means of duties imposed on foreign and domestic articles they use, the sum seems alarmingly large. When we look at the taxes in the aggregate it appears that their imposition must be severely felt by every person in the land. But the impression naturally left by the long lines of figures we have been accustomed for the past few months to regard, in speaking of our national debt, is entirely erroneous. The tax will be, to the surprise of many, scarcely felt by most persons, so evenly will it eventually be distributed over the country. The ocean, vast as it is, is made up of single drops of water.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Upon this the Dubuque *Herald* remarks:

"Even the solid rock can be drilled by the attrition of drops of water. This tax which the *Herald* considers so trifling will be, according to its own estimate, over $6,50 to every man, woman and child in the whole Northern and Southern States. But 200 millions are not enough. 300 millions, counting upon the closest economy, will scarcely pay interest on present indebt

The Shakopee Argus·

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SCOTT COUNTY.

J. L. Macdonald . . . Editor.
J. C. Russell . . Ass't Editor.

SHAKOPEE. . . . . . . JUYL 26, 1862.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
A. G. CHATFIELD,
Of Scott County.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
WILLIAM J. CULLEN,
Of Stearns County.

News of the Week.

The "situation" remains unchanged. McClellan continues to receive reinforcements: among those are the division of Gen. Stevens, from South Carolina. From this we are of the opinion, that Charleston will not be attacked for some time.—Gen. Halleck has been made General-in-Chief of the Federal Armies. He has arrived in Washingtgn and entered upon the duties of his office.—From Pope's army we have news of a brilliant cavalry exploit.—A british steamer and two rebel schooners were captured during the week.—The iron plated rebel steamer Arkansas, which has been up the Yazoo river, in Mississippi, just above Vicksburg, under command of Col. J. N. Bryan, came down from the Yazoo River on the 15th inst., ran by a portion of our fleet, which lies above Vicksburg, successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding the city. The rebel papers say the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more.—It is said that 50,000 men have already enlisted under the late call.—The town of Hamilton, N. C., has been captured by a portion of Burnside's forces.—Encouraged by the recent successes of Morgan, a party of guerillas, under a fellow named Johnson have crossed the Ohio river, twenty-two miles below Evansville, Indiana, taking the town of Newberg, where one of the Indiana hospitals was located.—They took prisoners two hundred and fifty sick soldiers in the hospital, and bagged two hundred and fifty stand of arms. This is a bold act, and the first time that armed rebels have set foot on the soil of a free State.—A party of guerillas from Missouri entered Fairmount, Clark county, on the Iowa line Wednesday last, and took all the arms and horses they could find, and carried off three citizens, including the postmaster of the town. Gov. Gamble has called upon the entire militia to enroll themselves, to put down those bands.—Morgan has been cutting up some fantastic tricks in Kentucky. The town of Cynthiana was captured and the soldiers released upon parole. We believe that the town has been retaken. Morgan is retreating pursued by Gen. Green Clay Smith.—Hon. John S. Phelps has been appointed military Governor of Arkansas, with full powers. The purpose is to assist the loyal people to re-establish the Government in accordance with the Constitution.—The rebel papers state that Jackson has gone up the Valley in strong force, with 70,000 men, and he will proceed to eat up Pope.—Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts has been confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the new tax law.

Negroes to Aid the Government.

A respected friend, whom from a long acquaintance, we know is a conservative Republican—and would to Heaven there were many more such—has requested us to give him our opinion, upon the late action of Congress and the President, with reference to the policy evidently adopted and laid down as a guide for the treatment of the negroes, as the property of rebels.

As our friend is well aware, we have from the first been opposed to the unconstitutional confiscation and emancipation measures, which were presented to Congress. Those measures were but one and the same under different names, and we never could bring our mind to believe that to take the slaves of rebels and *free* them, was to confiscate within the meaning of the law, or exhibited good sense on the part of those who advocated and put such measures into practice. We have always believed that the true and only correct policy, for our government to adopt, was to treat the negro as it found him in the seceded States—as property. We have believed and still believe, in the enforcement of constitutional measures to confiscate the property of traitors as a *punishment* for their crimes, and not to gratify fanaticism.

We have never been so intensely loving of the negro, but that we would confiscate him and put him in the trenches to do the work; but even then would not adopt the insane policy of paying them laborers wages, or feed while idle. When by the local laws of a state in rebellion, we found that slaves were held as property, and their services were needed we would appropriate those services, in the same manner we would that of a rebel's horse: if we did not require the services of the negro we would send him to his rebel master and let the master feed and support him. This thing of supporting thousands of negroes, at the expense of our prostrate and bleeding country is an outrage, which an already over-burdened people will soon unanimously condemn, and call to an account, the inaugerators of such an extravagant and unwise policy.

Our doctrine is to treat slaves as *property* as long as the war lasts; after the contest is over we can then better and more justly agree upon their future condition. The idea that we should pay the slave of a rebel, eight, ten, twelve or fifteen dollars per month, for his "contraband" services, is preposterous—it is too much like cutting off your nose to spite your face.

As to the arming of the slaves and putting them in the ranks we do *not* believe in any such Abolition nonsense. We believe that for every regiment of slaves which would be organized, it would be necessary to have a regiment of *soldiers* to cover their rear with fixed bayonets, to prevent them from running like sheep at the first fire. We do not choose to discuss the disgusting proposition, of placing the negro in the ranks upon an equality with our brave soldiers. We are no believer in the equality of the two races.

Let the negroes be used to do the digging and labor of the soldiers, as we have stated, and we have no doubt but that our brave soldiers would soon, prove their superiority in every battle.

Hospital Relief Fund of the 1st Minnesota.

In the *Pioneer* of Tuesday, we find a copy of a letter from Rev. E. D. Neill to the governor, giving an account of the relief fund contributed to the hospital of the First Regiment, and asking that the Governor appoint some person to succeed him as treasurer of that fund.

By the account of Mr. Neill we learn that on the first of March last he had, of that fund, cash in hand $1251,74; that from April 17th to July 8th, he expended the sum of $122,91, leaving a balance on hand of $1128,80. Of the above sum of $122,91 which was expended, we find that a portion of that sum was used in administering to the wants of fourteen sick soldiers, and the balance ($75,00) was given "to Dr. Morton in small gold, to be given to sick."

Now, it seems to us if the number of sick and wounded in the First Regiment is as large as it is reported, and we have no doubt of it, that they either want for nothing, and are provided with all those luxuries—aye necessaries—that give relief and hasten the recovery of the sick soldier, or they are *neglected.* It does not seem possible to us, that fourteen persons, are all among the sick of that regiment—who have or do need relief from that fund.

The Democratic Press upon our Nominees.

On our first page we give our readers a few extracts, from some of our Democratic exchanges, upon the Democratic candidates for Congress—Messrs. Chatfield and Cullen. It will be seen by those articles that our nominees are well known, their ability acknowledged, and their election a foregone conclusion.

The article taken from the Milwaukee *News* is a high compliment to Judge Chatfield, and shows that in Wisconsin, a recollection of his high character, ability and worth still lives in the minds of his former friends and Democratic associates.

The article from the *Register* shows that in his district, Maj. Cullen is known and appreciated. In fact the nominations are everywhere received with manifestations of pleasure and no doubt is entertained of their election.

Keep the ball a rolling—

"There's a good time coming boys."

Arrest of John W. Kees

The arrest of John W. Kees editor of the Circleville (O.) *Watchman*, has created an intense excitement in that State, and certainly done the Union cause much more harm than good. In arresting Mr. Kees, particularly in the manner in which it was done, the Secretary of War, with his usual *good* sense, has created for him a notoriety and sympathy; which Kees by his own acts could never have done.

After the arrest of Kees a meeting was held in Circleville, over which Col. Henry Sage presided. From the report we clip the following extracts from the preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, At 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, June 29th, three persons to us unknown, acting under an order purporting to be signed by C. P. Wolcott, Assistant Secretary of War, commanding them to proceed to Circleville arrest John W. Kees, seize his papers and correspondence, convey him to the sea-board, and close the office of the Circleville *Watchman* for four months, did clandestinely in the dead of night, without legal warrant, enter the dweeling-house of our townsman John W. Kees, editor of Circleville *Watchman*, search for and seize his papers and person, and forcibly hurry him without a moment's notice from the bosom of his family to some military stronghold out of the State of Ohio and the judicial district prescribed for his trial if guilty of any offence, carefully preventing him from having an opportunity to inform or consult his friends, or to call to his protection any process of the law; and

Whereas, The office of the Circleville *Watchmen* is closed and the Democratic paper of this county suppressed by persons acting under and in pursuance of said alleged order of the War Department; and, * * *

Resolved, That we denounce the clandestine seizure, without legal process, and forcible carrying off of said John W. Kees out of this State and judicial district by the emissaries of the administration, as a gross violation of his constitutional rights, as an infraction of the laws of our State, as a high crime and an infamous outrage.

Resolved, That we denounce the illegal and despotic suppression of the Circleville *Watchman* as a tyrannical attack upon the liberties of speech and the press, for the purpose of influencing the coming October election.

The report also says:

"Bold, able and stirring speeches were made by Dr. Wayne Griswold, and Hon. E. B. Olds."

American Taxation Discussed in Canada.

Nothing is more useful to the mind than to see ourselves as others see us. Already our system of taxation has begun to point a moral and adorn a tale, and our example is quoted—not now as heretofore as one to be followed, but to be shunned. The Toronto *Globe* says:

The compilers of the tax bill have overlooked nothing that will yield revenue. The new-born infant will be placed in a cradle, on which the tax gatherer has levied three per cent. for the suppression of the rebellion, and when life's turmoil is over, the dead will be borne to the grave in a coffin, on which two per cent. has also been levied for the same purpose, and in a hearse, which in addition to the two per cent. on its original value, will yield an annual tax of $2 to the Government. And every turn in life, between the cradle and the grave, the disagreeable presence of the tax-gatherer will be felt. Every time a man stands at the counter of a bank, or sends a telegraphic dispatch, or receives a bundle by express, or attends an auction sale, or enters a drug shop, or draws a salary, or engages in a commercial transaction of any kind, he will be reminded that war is a costly game to play at, and will feel that his own share of the expense is a burden heavy to be borne. One effect of the bill will undoubtedly be to add strength to the desire that the war may be honorably ended as speedily as possible.

Congress has Adjourned.

This gratifying announcement was brought to St. Paul, on last Saturday evening by telegraph, and we can safely say, that a victory of our army before Richmond, could hardly have produced so universal a feeling of joy in the minds of the people, as is contained in the above three words. No Congress ever met, in Washington, whose labors were so much a failure or so injurious to the nation.

May God by an exercise of His infinate wisdom, and mercy for our prostrate and bleeding country, never permit such a body of fanatics to again assemble in the halls of Congress; will be the prayer of every true lover of his country.

The Sixth Regiment.

QUOTA OF EACH COUNTY.

The following table from the *Press* will show the proportions which would have to be furnished by each county, according to the last census, to fill up the Sixth Regiment to the maximum:

COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.	
Anoka	12	Meeker	5
Becker	2	Monongalia	2
Benton	4	Morrison	4
Blue Earth	29	Mower	19
Brown	14	Nicollet	22
Carver	31	Olmsted	53
Cass	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	11	Pembina	9
Crow Wing	2	Peck	1
Dakota	55	Ramsey	75
Dodge	23	Pine	1
Douglas	1	Rice	46
Faribault	8	St. Louis	2
Fillmore	85	Scott	28
Freeborn	2	Sherburne	4
Goodhue	54	Sibley	32
Hennepin	78	Stearns	27
Houston	40	Steele	17
Isanti	2	Todd	3
Jackson	1	Wabashaw	44
Lake	2	Waseca	15
LeSueur	32	Washington	35
Manomin	1	Winona	56
Martin	1	Wright	22
McDeod	8		
			1015

As about one hundred, or perhaps even more, have already enlisted for the Sixth Regiment, the quota of each county in the above table would be correspondingly reduced; while should each raise but three-fourths of their quota it would fill the regiment to the minimum.

Deaths in the Fourth and Fifth Regiments.—The following report from the general Hospital of the army of the Mississippi, at or near Corinth, showing the number of deaths of members of the Fourth and Fifth Minnesota Regiments, has been furnished the *Pioneer* by Charles Nichols, Esq., Postmaster:

George Lind, private, company I, Fourth Regiment—died June 25th.

George Scruuth, private, do. do.—died June 29th.

Charles J. Ellen, private, company F, Fourth Regiment—died July 5th.

Milo N. Scovil, private, company D, Fourth regiment—died July 6th.

George Smith, private, company G, Fourth regiment—died July 7th.

Justice C. Stearns, corporal, company F, Fourth regiment—died July 10th.

John W. Hunter, corporal, company I 4th regiment—died July 10th.

Nelson Nelce, private company I, Fourth regiment—died July 12th.

John Simpson, private, company A, Fifth Minnesota Infantry—died July 5th.

The above are the names, &c., of all the men from Minnesota who have died in the General Hospital of the Army of the Mississippi since the 27th of last May. It may be a satisfaction to the friends to know that they have had christian burial.

Will you please to pass the above to some one or all the editors of your city for publication, so that it may have a general circulation, and oblige,

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE LORING,
Company F, 2d Iowa Cavalry.

From General Hospital, Army of the Mississippi.
O. M. Bryan, Brigade Surgeon in charge.

Abolition Sentiments Still Rampant.—The Abolitionists of Massachusetts held a meeting on the 15th ult., at which they proclaimed the following sentiments:

Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No union with slaveholders;" no support of any administration or government that permits slavery in any portion of its soil; and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to *emancipation* by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

Resolved, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of prosperity, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.

This is said to be a free country; but the only freedom enjoyed is by such Abolition traitors as the above. Such Abolitionists and Republicans can publish such treason to the world with impunity. Let any person who has been a Democrat, make use of language, not half as treasonable, and he is kidnapped to Fort Warren.

School Land Appraisers.—The Auditor of State, being *ex officio* School Land Commissioner, has appointed, on behalf of the State, in accordance with the act of last winter, the following persons to appraise the school lands in the respective counties named. The Commissioners of each county will appoint two persons to act with the appraiser appointed on the part of the State, who together form a Board of School Land Appraisers for the county:

Anoka, Thomas G. Henderson; Blue Earth, Henry Shanbhurt; Brown, August Westfall; Carver, Earnest Heyd; Dakota, Elwin B. Carter; Dodge, T. G. Ingraham; Fillmore, Wm. P. Underwood; Freeborn, Daniel Gates; Goodhue, J. A. Thatcher; Hennepin, J. F. Cahill; Houston, Joseph Carr; Le Sueur, G. W. Stewart; McLeod, Andrew L. Snyder; Mower, Henry Allen; Nicollet, John Henderson; Olmsted, G. W. Baker; Ramsey, Peter Berkey; Rice, L. W. Dennison; Scott, L. B. Woolson; Stearns, Thomas C. Alden; Steele, M. A. Darley; Wabashaw, J. W. Burnham; Waseca, H. B. Baldwin; Washington, H. L. Thomas; Winona, Ebenezer Warner.

The Republican Party.—Cheever, from his pulpit in New York, declares that the President's interference with General Hunter's proclamation, "an insult to the country, a disgrace to himself and to the government, a crime against humanity and God." Could fanaticism go farther? The Greeley wing of the Republicans of Vermont—a majority of the party—declare the very same thing, and yet these men have the effrontery to ask Democrats to vote with them and for them.

Philadelphia Built on Gold.—Gold is said to have been discovered in the brick clay which underlies the city of Philadelphia to such an extent as to warrant to belief that in the ten square miles area occupied by that city, there is ten times more gold in the clay than has been found in California. The experments with the clay were made under the direction of an officer of the United States Mint.

Who are Soldiers' Heirs.—This question is frequently asked, and the following answer, which we find in an exchange, may be worth as much to parties interested, as the advice of a lawyer for which five dollars would be charged:

"Pensions are granted by the United States Government, and the sum awarded is paid to the deceased. If the pensioner was married, the wife receives the money. If no wife is living, then the children. If the deceased soldier was not married, the parents receive the pension, which ceases with the life of the parents. If the nearest living relatives are brothers or sisters, dependent upon the soldier for support, the pension goes to them."

Who can Escape a Draft.—Every person liable to military duty, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, would, with a few exceptions, be subject to draft or conscription. Those exempted by Federal laws are easily classified, as follows:

Officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, Custom House officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States, postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders, and stage drivers, in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States Armories and Arsenals.

—The New York *Herald's* correspondent of the Potomac Army says:

The army begins once more to enjoy the luxury of a daily and prompt mail. This division is peculiarly blessed by the daily visits of its popular mail carrier, Harry C. Hines, who allows no obstacles to interfere with a prompt delivery of the massives of business, love and finance to the troops.

The truth of history requires that I should notice a fact not heretofore published, and which an article in the New York *Times* contradicts. Colonel Alf. Sully, First Minnesota Volunteers, commanded General Gorman's brigade in all the battles from Sunday until their arrival at Harrison's Landing. His conduct elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it, and was gallant in the highest degree. The Colonel was suffering from a fever bordering on typhoid; but still he persisted in fulfilling the duties devolving upon him in the absence of General Gorman from severe sickness. Since the late battles Colonel Sully has been offered a brigade of regulers.

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* explains how the *soubriquet* "Stonewall" came to be applied to General F. J. Jackson, of Virginia as follows:

At the battle of Manassas, Colonel Barton, one of the most promising young lawyers of Georgia, was in command of the Seventh Georgia, a regiment composed of the best blood of that State. F. J. Jackson was in command of a brigade of Virginians: Barton was on his right, and rather in advance. During the progress of the battle Barton's Seventh Georgia was terribly cut up and fell back in disorder. In rallying them, among other expressions he used this, "Look at Jackson's brigade—see them standing there like a stone wall—imitate them;" and ever since that particular brigade has been known as the Stonewall Brigade, and their commander as Stonewall Jackson. Col. Barton fell a moment after, his last words being, "Boys, they have killed me, but don't give up the fight."

—Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, now traveling in Europe, closes a letter in regard to England and Englishmen as follows:

I do not expect to find any country and people I like better; and I do not know as I want to. They are nearer to us than any other—more like us—with more of our traits, more of our faults, and more of our excellencies, than any other nation; and all the meanness of her government, all the jealousy of her aristocracy and the selfishness of her commerce cannot crush out the sympathy of her intelligent, independent, progressive, middle classes feel in and for us, now and always.

Serious Riot.—A riot occurred at Toledo, Ohio, on the 18th of July, between the Irish and negro stevedores. The Irish struck, and were discharged, and negroes employed at old prices. The riot commenced at the dock where the propeller New York, of the Erie line, was loading. It soon spread to all the docks. The Irish tried to prevent the negroes from working, attacking them with stones, clubs, etc. The negroes, as usual, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done. A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished. Citizens were called out to quell the riot, and patrolled the streets with arms, arresting rioters.—*Cincinati Com.*

This is only a beginning.

—Although doubtless, the genuine Yankee soldiers do their duty in this war, some ludicrous mistakes have been made in claiming that some of the most gallant feats performed by the Massachusetts volunteers are to be credited to the bravery of the *Puritan* stock. The disposition to assume too much on that account, led to the ridiculous blunder of describing a fine regiment from Boston, as Puritans, when it was composed almost wholly of Irish men—and probably Catholic Irishmen. One of these regiments of Irishmen—for New England has sent several such to the war—was commanded by Col. Thomas Cass, who died in Boston a few days ago in consequence of wounds received in one of the battles before Richmond.

—Col. Thomas Cass, of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers—a good citizen and a brave soldier—died on Saturday morning at his residence, No. 14 North Bennett street, from the effects of a wound received in the hand in one of the recent battles before Richmond. Col. Cass was born in Ireland in 1821, and was brought to the country when nine months old. Although always engaged in the shipping interest, he has always shown a decided taste for military life, and for twenty-four years past he has been connected in various ways with the militia of the State. He was commander of the Columbians when they were disbanded by the Governor. When the war broke out, Colonel Cass raised the first regiment for three years' service.—*Boston Courier.*

Things do not look very encouraging for Turkey. It would seem as though the final hour of the "sick man" in Europe were about to be precipitated. Burdened already with one war with Montenegro, and with its Greek provinces ripe for revolt, the ominous question of the protection of the Holy Places—the pretext for the Russian assault in 1853—again looms up, and this time with France and Russia in seeming accord in the matter. A letter from Erivan says the Russian fortresses on the Ottoman frontier, especially those of Alexandropool and Akaetchik, are receiving large supplies of munitions. The only hope of the Porte in this apparent crisis, lies in England's dread of Russia's Eastern designs. A year ago, Turkey was bankrupt, and could not negotiate the loan of a million in Europe; yet no sooner was the Russian loan taken by the Rothschilds, than England advanced to Turkey a loan of £3,000,000, one half of which has already been paid out in hard gold.

The Democratic party has constantly labored to strengthen and preserve the Union. It has opposed first, last, and all the time, the narrow creed of sectionalism, whether found in the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession or the Chicago Platform. Its position has always been NATIONAL, and its doctrines are the only doctrines on which the Government can be preserved, and American nationality can be rendered indivisible and eternal. Jack Downing has truthfully said: "*This Government is a Democratic machine, and none but Democrats understand how to run it.*"—*Allentown Democrat.*

Parson Browlow, in his Opera House speech in Cincinnati, a few weeks since, said:

"I have to say, that if two years ago I had been authorized to hunt up and collect them, I would have selected about one or two hundred anti-slavery fanatics (for I know them all, very well,) and about an equal number of God-forsaken, hell-deserving Disunionists. I would have marched them to the District of Columbia, I would then have dug a ditch—a common ditch—and wrapped up their bodies in gympsum weeds and dog-fennel, and buried them there. Had this been done then I should not have been here to-night."

—The State of Florida and the city of Mobile paid their July interest in 1861 at New York. They were the only exceptions to the rule of repudiation adopted by the rebel authorities; but this year every State, municipality and corporation under rebel domination are on the same footing. Virginia defaults $300,000, Tennessee $350,000, North Carolina $90,000, Georgia 75,000, and Missouri 750,000. The latter State, though loyal now, was sadly impoverished by the rebel raids.

—A letter has been received from General McCall, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, saying that he is a prisoner in Richmond and uninjured. He was struck in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. The General also sends word that he is quartered for the present at the spotswood House, the principal hotel in Richmond and that thus far he has been very kindly treated.

—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Gen. Willis A. Gorman went up on the Warner, this morning, to rejoin his brigade. He has not fully recovered his health, but deems it his duty to be in front of the rebels so soon as he is able to leave his bed.

—Six hundred loyal residents of Arkansas followed Gen. Curtis on his way through the State to Helena, and demanded that arms be given them to form the first regiment of Arkansas volunteers. This is now being done. Before many days they will form, and be armed and equipped to fight Hindman and defend the Southern and western Arkansas from rebel raids.

—Four privates of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, taken prisoners at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, and parolled by Morgan, are at Columbus, Ohio, on their way home. They state that only four of our men were killed and seventeen taken prisoners, instead of being all cut to pieces as reported. They were kindly treated by Morgan, who furnished them money to take them home.

—All the pretty women of New Orleans are not Yankee haters. One of them recently fell in love with a handsome Union officer at first sight, and now that he is sick and in the hospital, she takes him flowers every day, soothes his aching brow, and says all sorts of sweet things to him. He is not very sick, but his brother officers think he will have a slow recovery, and it will be long before he will return to camp duty.

—The three prettiest actresses in London are Americans—Miss Sarah Stevens, Miss Jessie McLane and Mrs Jordan—the latter, who has been called by Fetcher "the sensation walking lady," has made a decided hit in the "Kiss in the Dark."

The cost of raising soldiers under different State authorities varies much. In Michigan, 1,000 men cost $11,000; In Iowa, 1,000 men cost $22,500; in New York, 1,000 men cost $27,835; in Illinois, 1,000 men cost $42,605; in Wisconsin, 1,000 men cost nearly $100,000. There must have been a "heap of plunder" in the latter State.

Well Stated.—The Placerville (Cal.) *Democrat* well says: "It is a fact, to which the Democracy can refer with pride and pleasure, that they are now and always have been the friends of the Constitution and the Union; that they have never violated the one, nor prayed for a dissolution of the other. The leaders of the party opposed to them have done both."

—Governor Tod has appealed to the people of Ohio, and if her quota *is not raised in forty days, he will draft.*

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, July 15, 1862.—Last night during a heavy thunder storm, a number of rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton made a dash for liberty. They were encouraged to do this by the fact that nearly one half of the guard force had been withdrawn on Saturday by Governor Morton and sent into Kentucky to aid General Boyle, leaving only about half the usual number of men on duty. Notwithstanding this and the darkness of the night, five of the prisoners were killed outright, and a number severely wounded, some of whom will die. Several were recaptured today, and scouts are on the track for the rest. Three companies of State militia arrived today, and several hundred more will be here tomorrow, and then an additional force of four hundred of the old guard, who are all well drilled and equipped, will be sent to Kentucky.

Our Congressional Nominee.—We place at the head of our paper, the name of Hon. A. G. Chatfield, the Democratic nominee for Congress in this district. Judge Chatfield is too well known in southern Minnesota to require any extended notice at our hands. In point of ability he stands among the best men of the State, and his nomination for Congress, now that the cause of our county requires wise and experienced legislators, is eminently proper. His name will add great strength to the Democratic cause.—*Mankato Record.*

Foreign Miscellany.

State of China.—At Shanghai a third expedition against the rebels had employed a strong force of the allies and imperialists. It appears to have consisted of 4,000 foreigners with 32 guns, and 1,000 imperialist soldiers. The principal object of the allies was to take the walled city of Kabding, about 25 miles from Shanghai, and which has been for some time the head-quarters of the rebels, who have caused so much alarm lately. It was the first walled town held by the Taepings that had been attacked. A breach was soon made.—No resistance was met with inside, and the garrison, escaping through some other gate, were intercepted by the imperialist troops, who are said to have slaughtered 2,500 of them.

The Legitimist Conference at Lucerne.—The Count de Chambord and the Duchess of Parma left Lucerne at 10 a. m. on Monday. The actual number of Legitimists who assisted at Lucerne during the Count's stay was 3,850.

Marriage of the Princess Alice.—In consequence of the indisposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York officiated at the marriage of the Princess Alice on Tuesday at Osberne.

General Almonte.—The *Temps. Opinione National* and *Press* censure the conduct of Almonte in Mexico, whom they consider to be deceiving the French.

The Fnances of India.—A blue book has just appeared, containing the correspondence of the secretary of state for India and the Indian government, on the subject of the finances of that country. It turns out that Laing's rose tinted view of the Indian revenue does not correspond with the realities of the case. Acting upon an implicit reliance on these expectations the government in India reduced taxes and increased expenditure in such away as, if carried out will land the government in a deficit next year of more than £800-000.

Turkey and Montenegro.—The paris papers publish the following from Ragusa, dated 19th ult.:—The march of Dervish Pacha on Alberi has been arrested by the barricades erected by the inhabitants. The Turkish army, however, was not attacked. On his return Dervish Parish found a dispatch from Omar Pache ordering him to retreat.

The Army in Poland.—The *Invalide Russe* says General Luders has been relieved of the command in chief of the army in Poland, and of the governorship of that kingdom, and has been granted leave of absence on account of the wounds he lately received. The Grand Duke Constantin has been appointed Commander of the 1st corps d'Armee.

Portugal.—The King has closed the cortes. His majesty's speech was politically unimportant. He said his marriage would soon take place, but did not name his intended consort. It is positively affirmed that this monarch is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

Cardinal Wiseman.—Cardinal Wiseman, says the *Court Journal* has been named general vicar in Rome, in case the Pope should leave the city.

Irish News.

Mr. Thomas Bradley, the well-known bill discounter, who died suddenly at his residence, Blackrock, as stated in our last, had realized an income from his various investments of £20,000 a year, and was said to be worth nearly half a million. As he died intestate, it is probable that his relatives will have a scramble for his immense property. Some of them are said to be in America.

The election for town councillor for Woodquay Ward, Dublin, in place of the late Philip Tagart, Esq., was held on the 21st ult., at 31, Peter street. Alderman Roe, J. P., presided. Mr. Edward Lawless was elected.

The Very Rev. Dr. Forlong died after a very short illness, at the Augustinian Convent, New Ross, on the 17th ult., at the patriarchal age of 82.

We have to record the premature demise, after a few days illness, of the Rev. J. R. Comerforde, in the 37th year of his age, which melancholy event occurred at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Comerforde, Coolraheene, on the night of the 4th ult. In the year 1849 he emigrated to America, and entered St. John's College, Fordham, where he received holy orders from the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the usual annual meeting of the Mountmelick Town Commissioners, F. S. Power, manager of the National Bank, Mountmelick, was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The Cork *Examiner* says:—"There are various vague rumors of the appearance of blight, and our Dingle correspondent renews the statement he published lately, that the spread of the disease has been favored by fogs. We are happy to state, however, that so far from the indications being general, it is long since things looked so favorable. At present potatoes are selling in the market at one penny per pound, a very low price for so early a period of the year, and they are of excellent quality.

A Kerry correspondent writes that in the barony of Corkaguiny, a rumor existed of the failure of the potato crop.—*Munster News.*

The Limerick *Reporter* of the 27th ult., says—"We have just heard with deep regret the death of the Very Rev. Garrett Connelly, P. P., V. G., Carrick-on-Suir, of which parish he had been the zealous, learned and most exemplary pastor for over thirty years.

We observe in the Irish papers advertisements stating that on the 1st of July a new Roman Catholic journal, to be published in Belfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and to be called the *Ulster Observer*, would make its first appearance.

The Downpatrick *Recorder* says—"The herring fishing along the coast promises well, so far. Some five fishing boats went out from Ardglass on Thursday evening, and returned on Friday morning with a take of fifty mease, being an average of ten mease for each boat."

A dispatch dated Boyle, 22nd June, says: "As John Gosheen and Michael Gaffney were returning from the fair of Ballyfarnio, they were overtaken on the road by seven or eight men, who set on them and beat them in a desperate manner, from the effects of which John Gosheen died on the 20th. No motive can be assigned for this outrrge as yet.

Fairbanks' Scales.—Weighed in the balance of a just criticism, all are obliged to admit that the scales of Fairbanks & Co. are without exception, the best ever invented.—We know whereof we affirm, because we have tested their value, and are fully satisfied of their superior merits. The introduction of these scales has wrought a revolution in the transaction of various business, and their accuracy is such that a uniformity in weights has been established all over the country, thus making them a *national, legalized standard.* Nor are they confined to the United States; they have found their way to almost every part of the civilized world, and are adapted to the standards of all countries, so that it may be said, all nations, if not "weighed in these balances," at least weigh by them.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

—In Missouri, the entire militia of the State have been called out for the extinguishment of guerrillas.

Declaration of Principles of the Democracy of Minnesota.

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of concilliation and compromise submitted to Congress by Democrats and rejected by Republicans—we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors, and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the Government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of southern secession and northern abolitionism as twin heresies, producing hatred, strife, and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of State Soverignty and responsible for all the miseries of our distracted country.

Resolved, That the so-called Republican party, by surrendering itself into the hands of the radical abolitionists, whose declared purpose is to destroy the institution of slavery at whatever hazard to the existence of the Union, has forfeited all claim to be considered a national party, and its continuance as a dominant political power would be as fatal to the integrity of the Republic, as in repeated instances it has proved itself to be, regardless of the restraints of the Constitution. We charge that party,

1. With a violation of the liberty of the citizen by consigning to prison without warrant of law, many innocent and loyal men, and affording them no opportunity for defence.
2. With unjust and arbitrary restrictions upon the freedom of the press, by the suppression of loyal journals, politically opposed to that party.
3. With instituting a rigid censorship of the press and the telegraph lines, under the pretence of a military necessity, but really with the intention to prevent the people at large from obtaining such information of the actual condition of affairs, as would enable them to hold the political leaders of the dominant party responsible for the gross mal-administration of the government.
4. With unheard of corruption in the management of the public finances, whereby according to the showing of members of their own party, nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been stolen by men high in office, or recklessly squandered through their means upon their political friends.
5. With initiating in Congress measures of confiscation and emancipation of extreme severity, which must necessarily have the effect to drive southern Union men into the ranks of the rebels, to concentrate and embitter the armed opposition to the Government, and thereby prolong the war.
6. With abandoning the traditional policy of the nation in conceding the right of search at a time and under circumstances which justify the assumption that it was a disgraceful truckling to the wishes, if not the dictation, of the British Government.
7. With an outrageous trifling with the lives of our noble volunteers, and with the public safety, by the appointment to high military position, in many cases, of political favorites utterly incompetent to perform their duties, or to lead their commands in the battle field.
8. With extravagance in every department of the Government, whereby the burden of National and State taxation is enormously and unnecessarily increased.
9. With a want of knowledge and ability to manage the affairs of the nation in its present condition of extreme peril and a complete falsification of its pledges to the country that the war should be prosecuted to reduce the rebellion and preserve the Union as it was

Resolved, That the high character and brave and gallant bearing of the different regiments of volunteers from this State, have conferred great honor upon Minnesota, and justly merit the thanks of every citizen thereof.

Hon. H. H. Sibley offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Minnesota will resist to the last extremity, any attempt at intervention by foreign powers in our domestic affairs.

Democratic Committees.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First Judicial District, - - - - C. W. NASH.
Second " - - - - - JOHN B. BRISBIN.
Third " - - - - - J. H. McKINNEY.
Fourth " - - - - - EUGENE M. WILSON.
Fifth " - - - - - A. D. LA DUE.
Sixth " - - - - - WM. SMITH.
At large—E. ST. JULIEN COX, J. L. MACDONALD, and W. P. MURRAY.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

First District—JOHN C. WISE, ALEX. JOHNSTON, J. J. GREEN, C. H. BERRY, and DANIEL GATES.
Second District—E. O. HAMLIN, E. M. WILSON, and J. P. KIDDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Assignee's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota, the following described notes, accounts and personal property, being part of the assets of Peleg Peckham:—

Note of	Date	Time	Am't	Int.	Total
Brickner G M	Nov. 28 '57	Dem'd	72,50	23 18	95,68
Dyer B F	Jan. 9 '58	do	4,50	1,42	5,92
DeCamp J W	Jan. 1 '58	do	58,35	18,62	76,97
DeCamp J W	Jan. 1 '58	do	66,55	21,24	97,79
Fatwell J C	Jan. 2 '58	1 day	100,00	31,88	131,88
Harvey B F	Jan. 20 '58	Dem'd	37,07		37,07
Hain Isreal	July 9 '57	30 days	97,72	36,05	134,00
Irwin Robert A	July 1 '58	Dem'd	32,50	9,23	41,73
Liester Henry	May 1 57	1 day	3,92	1,41	5,33
Phillips W & Son	Dec. 1 '56	49 days	80,00	56,10	136,10
Petrie A G	July 9 57	Dem'd	16,11	5,67	21,78
Sykes L B	May 20 '57	do	16,35	5,91	22,26
Tillotson E F	March 2 '58	60 days	1,40	43	1,83
Thomas Jacob	July 15 57	1 year	100,00	48,13	148,13
Thompson Jas S	Nov. 7 '57	dem'd	3 90	1,27	6,17

Book Acc't against	Apgar D	for 155,76	and interest
"	Abar H	" 12,95	"
"	Adams A W	" 14 49	"
"	Barnes C	" 32,08	"
"	Brickner G M	" 29,32	"
"	Brown A L	" 8,20	"
"	Burnham H C	" 17,95	"
"	Budd J W	" 8,32	"
"	Brown R W	" 20,35	"
"	Curtis & Dyre	" 2,50	"
"	Congdon Pat	" 1,75	"
"	Coulson Wm	" 12,99	"
"	Caufield	" 1,25	"
"	Clark M P	" 867,59	"
"	Dullen J E	" 20,47	"
"	Dufly Peter	" 15	"
"	Dorr J B	" 26,70	"
"	DeCamp J W	" 22,20	"
"	Daw	" 1,00	"
"	Greenleaf S	" 16,77	"
"	Gregg J W	" 16,61	"
"	Grant W L	" 3,59	"
"	Gardner G B	" 3,89	"
"	Gross Wm	" 95	"
"	Hawkins L R	" 11,30	"
"	Hull D W	" 1,50	"
"	Hops John	" 75	"
"	Jay J K	" 2,53	"
"	Johnson Wm	" 20,77	"
"	Kertley John	" 6,62	"
"	Kennedy R	" 37,73	"
"	Lombard T	" 31,83	"
"	McFarland	" 11,25	"
"	McMullen Geo	" 109,59	"
"	McKinney F	" 21,72	"
"	Niel Wm	" 50	"
"	Norton R	" 3,43	"
"	Odell R B	" 9,99	"
"	Ruby Lyman	" 5,76	"
"	Sawbridge J C	" 3,05	"
"	Smith John C	" 90,45	"
"	Smith & Koons	" 87,25	"
"	Stewart Miner	" 8,55	"
"	Shanley Wm	" 8,77	"
"	Smillie R	" 3,83	"
"	Spencer Spicr	" 116,61	"
"	Sawyer	" 4,00	"
"	Young Barney	" 4,00	"
"	Unze J	" 10	"
"	Vincent Caleb	" 11,88	"
"	Vincent A H	" 7,98	"
"	Varner Clark	" 12,95	"
"	Wilder A	" 7,36	"
"	Woolsen L B	" 17,28	"
"	Wakefield J L	" 148,13	"
"	Winters G E	" 18,50	"

Lease of the Store occupied by Wm. H. Anderson.

July 22nd, 1862. L. COWPERTHWAITE,
Assignee of P. Peckham.

W. HEIDENRICH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER
FIRST STREET, - - SHAKOPEE.
Is prepared to fit and make clothing for gentlemen to order on short notice, and reasonable terms. [v1;n3,1y

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 Cash,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country:

n:29 3m GROVESTEEN & HALE, 478 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Names of Mortgagors—James Mehan, and Ann Mehan, wife of said James Mehan.
Names of Mortgagees—William Bostwick, Richard H. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, and R. M. S. Pease.
Date of Mortgage—April 27th, A. D. 1857.
Mortgage Recorded—April 30th, A. D. 1857, in Book "B" of mortgages, pages 364, 365, and 366, in the Scott County Registry.
Description of Mortgaged Premises—The North-east quarter of Section No. 29, in Township No. 114 North of Range No 21 west, containing 160 acres of land according to the Government survey, and situate in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota.
Amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is two hundred and ninety-one dollars.
No Proceedings at Law or otherwise have been had or instituted for the recovery of said debt or of any part thereof.
Now Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of Sale in said Mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in said County of Scott on Monday the 21st day of July, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock A. M. on that day to satisfy the amount that shall be then due upon said mortgage besides the costs and charges allowed thereon by law.

Dated June 7th 1862.

WILLIAM BOSTWICK,
RICHARD H. PEASE,
CHARLES HUNT,
REUBEN BOSTWICK,
PLATT A. PAINE,
R. M. S. PEASE.
Mortgagees.

L. M. BROWN,
Att'y for Mortgagees.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE CHEAPEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

It is the grand leading purpose of the Publishers to make The Times a

NEWS AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

in the most ample meaning of the term. Not that politics shall be excluded, but that politics shall not exclude those other things which are equally important with politics.

ITS NEWS CHARACTER.

Besides a large corps of assistant editors and reporters, whose efficiency will not be excelled, we have regular correspondents at Washington, New York, Springfield, Cairo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all other important points, who supply us daily, by telegraph and the mails, with all matters of news. Our arrangements for Special Telegraphic Dispatches are such that we never fail to obtain all things of interest in every part of the country within the briefest possible space of time.

ITS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Chicago is undeniably the financial and commercial centre of the Northwest. The financial and commercial reports of The Times will be unsurpassed by, and it is designed that they shall excel, those of any other paper. Their correctness may be implicitly relied upon.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER.

While The Times will be a thoroughly democratic journal, it will eschew mere partizanship. Looking to a complete reorganization of the democratic party, and its restoration to power at no distant day, The Times will mean while stand by the Constitution and the Union as the fathers made them, and support, with all the ability and earnestness it can command, the existing administration in their efforts to preserve them, and to crush the earth the wickedest rebellion the world has ever known.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTER

Much attention will be given to the miscellaneous departments of the paper. Tales, sketches, European and home gossip, and all those things which interest and amuse the general reader, will be given in sufficient profusion.

THE DAILY TIMES.

This is a large sheet, printed on new type, by one of Hoe's famous four cylinder presses, and is furnished at the following rates:

One Year, $7; Six Months, $3 50. Three Months, $2; One and a Half Months, $1.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is a very large sheet, containing more than thirty columns of reading matter, the very cream of the Daily Paper, and is furnished to all subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

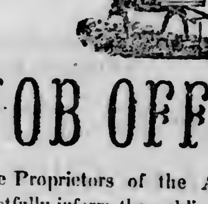
It is emphatically a Family Newspaper. Besides news tales, sketches, gossip, etc., it contains a Weekly Review of the Markets, prepared expressly for its columns, which to every farmer drover, and lumberman, is worth ten times the yearly subscription price of the paper.

This is, considering the variety, quality and value of the matter it contains, the

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

STOREY & WORDEN.

ARGUS



JOB OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the ARGUS would respectfully inform the public, that they have in connection with the newspaper establishment

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE

JOB OFFICE.

They are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

On Short Notice,

PLAIN OR IN COLORS

Posters,	*Handbills,*
Business cards,	*Legal Blanks*
Bull Tickets,	*County Blanks*
Steamboat Bills,	*Steamboat cards*
Notes, Checks,	*Circulars,*
County Orders.	*Bill Heads,*
Town Orders,	*Letter Heads,*

In short everything from a

MAMOTH POSTER

to the smallest or simplest card required.

Having in addition to our large newspaper Press a

POWER JOB PRESS

We are prepared to execute work with despatch and to successfully compete with

Any Office in the State,

ST. PAUL NOT EXCEPTED

PETER GEIRMAN,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods Groceries &c.

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving fresh supplies of goods of all kinds, to suit the demand of the community.

SHAKOPEE - - - - MINNESOTA.

v1;n6,6m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Agents for the Argus.

Belle Plaine, - - - - - - John O'Neill.
Cedar Lake, - - - - - - Martin Phelan.
Helena, - - - - - - John Landenberger.
Spring Lake, - - - - - - Robert Smiley.
Lydia P. O., - - - - - - C. W. Pewtherer.

Reaping & Threshing Machines.

The undersigned has on hand and for sale the following excellent Reaping and Threshing Machines:—

MASSILLON - - - - Threshing Machine
CASE - - - - " "
McCORMACK - - - Reaper and Mower.
BUCKEYE - - - " " "
BADGER STATE - - - " " "
KIRBY - - - " " "
ESTERLY - - - " " "

Shakopee, June 20th, 1862.
[v:1 n:30 tf] T. J. DUFFY.

Picture Gallery!

The undersigned would respectfully announce, that he has permanently located IN SHAKOPEE, where he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may desire to secure PERFECT LIKENESSES of themselves and friends, at reduced prices.

Particular attention given to the PICTURES OF CHILDREN, so that all may secure one while living, and save the needless regret of their neglect, should they be taken away.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at fair prices. Rooms over Strait & Holton's.

[v:1 n:31 tf] GEO. H. SPENCER.

Card.

On the 19th of May, 1862, my dwelling house was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured in the Merchants Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for $1500.

The General Agent for this State, R. L. Moss Esq., of Saint Paul, has this day settled with me in full satisfaction for my loss. The promptness with which this loss has been paid, recommends the Merchant's Insurance Company to the patronage of all citizens desiring insurance.

Shakopee, June 27, 1862. [n33 6m]
BENEDICT ENDREHES.

Applications received and Policies issued by
J. R. ASHLEY, Agent,
Shakopee, Minn.

Estray Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber Michael Flynn residing in the town of Cedar Lake near the out-let of Cedar Lake in the county of Scott, did on the 4th day of May 1862, take up and now detains a bright sorrel mare, about four years old, as an estray, no marks natural or artificial are noticeable. The owner of said mare is unknown, and he is hereby notified to pay charges and take the same away.

Dated May 12th, 1862.
MICHAEL FLYNN.

One Reaper!

For sale cheap—It is nearly new. Apply to T. J. DUFFY, Shakopee.

Wheat Wanted.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, at the Shakopee Hardware Store.

T. J. DUFFY.

[v1n1tf.

Wool Wanted!

The undersigned will pay the highest price for wool, delivered at their Store in Shakopee.

June 20th, 1862. [v1 n31tf] STRAIT & HOLTON.

MINNESOTA

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

The attention of all who are desirous of procuring a GOOD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Capable of performing the most difficult work upon the thinnest gauze or the heaviest cloth and leather, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock consisting of

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED MACHINES.

Which we are pleased to inform the public are now reduced in prices that are within the reach of all.

Letter A, Family Machine $45; retail price five months ago in New York city was $55.

Manufacturing at $90. N. Y. prices 6 mos. ago $75 " " 75. " " " $1 " " 95. " " " 125

ALSO THE WIDELY KNOWN

MOORE & PERKIN'S MACHINE,

Which is suitable for Dress and Cloak Makers. Prices now reduced to $35, formerly sold at $50. The

UNION SEWING MACHINE

Stands high in rank, and at prices that will suit the times. Sold at $30 and with hemmer $35

All Machines warranted to give satisfaction or THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Send for Samples of Work and Circulars, which will be mailed free.

Local Agents Wanted.

Office and Sale Room in the Dana Block, opposite Thompson Bros.' Bank, Third street, St. Paul.

H. D. RUTHVIN,
n14 General Agent.

JOHN WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITH —AND— HORSE SHOER.

HOLMES STREET. SHAKOPEE.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, and Satisfaction given. (v1:n11y.)

H. MORIN. Wholesale Grocer,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

and dealer in

FLOUR & PORK, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS & CIGARS

CORNER OF THIRD & JACKSON STS.
(SIBLEY'S STONE BLOCK.)
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HOMER S. DAVIS, Gunsmith & Repairer of Fire Arms

Shop on Second Street above the "Argus" office.

Particular attention paid to repairing. (v1;n1;tf.)

B. GUENTHER, DRAPER and TAILOR.

Chestnut Street, south of Town Hall
Belle Plaine - - - - Minnesota.

I am prepared to make and fit Clothing for gentlemen on the most reasonable terms. [v1:n

National Resteaurant, —AND— BILLIARD SALOON.

The choicest Wines Liquors and cegars always on hand.

Fresh Oysters Received Regularly.

National Hotel Block, Holmes Street Shakopee.

BEN. KOHLER'S Lager Beer and Billiard SALOON.

WINES LIQUORS AND CIGARS always on hand. First Street Shakopee. (v1;n1;tf.)

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a License granted by the Probate Court of Le Sueur County, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the office of Register of Deeds, in Le Sueur City, in the County of Le Sueur, and State of Minnesota on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M, the following described lands, to wit: North-west quarter of Section thirty (30) Township one hundred and fifteen (115) Range twenty-seven (27) West.

Being the Real Estate of Theresa Morein, a Minor child.

Dated this 5th day of June A. D. 1862.
AMIBLE MOREIN, Guardian.

The Shakopee Argus.

SHAKOPEE, ... JULY 26, 1862.

Local Department.

Town, County and State.

Notice to subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with an X marked thereon, are hereby notified that they are in arrears to us, or that their time has expired. Unless their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness paid within ten days from the time of such notice, the paper will be discontinued, and the proper steps taken to collect the amounts unpaid.

We will be thankful to persons throughout the County for reliable information in regard to all local occurrences of general interest.

"Business locals," not exceeding 10 lines, inserted for 50 cents each.

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE.—The scarcity of "change" has been quite a serious question throughout the country, and calls for a remedy. What then is to be done?

Under all the circumstances we cannot, at present, conceive any remedy, so feasible and beneficial in its effects, as for our county to issue scrip, in lieu of county orders, to supply the deficiency; then let our most reliable business men endorse them, making them redeemable in currency, and we will have a sound and reliable home currency.

We make this assertion for the reason that we do not believe there is a county in the State, whose financial condition is better than that of Scott county. Our assets are considerably more than our indebtedness, and the *real* value of our paper, is equal to that of any county in the State. Our county orders are fast being withdrawn from circulation, and their value necessarily increasing. As a proof of this fact, we would State that within the past six months, more than five thousand dollars in county orders, have been paid into the treasury over and above what have been issued, leaving but comparatively few in circulation. We doubt whether they can be had to-day for less than seventy-five cents on the dollar—the person who sells them for less is very foolish.

The truth of the matter is that not one half of the paper money in circulation, is based upon as good a foundation as our county orders, and we cannot see what obstacle there is, to interfere with our using them as a circulating medium; as other counties, of not as good condition financially have done and do. We hope that our business men will move in this matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY ARGUS.—On and after next week we shall publish a semi-weekly edition of the ARGUS; to be issued regularly, on every Wednesday and Saturday. The weekly ARGUS will contain the reading matter published in the semi-weekly editions.

We believe that this arrangement will be approved of by our readers, when tested; as by this arrangement the news will be delivered earlier than before, to those who receive the semi-weekly.

We shall endeavor to make the semi-weekly ARGUS the liveliest and most interesting paper in the State. The first issue of the semi-weekly will appear on next Saturday, after which it will be published regularly upon the appointed days.

TWO INSTITUTIONS.—The Clara Hine, and Antelope are both making regular daily trips between St. Paul and Carver. The Clara leaves this point for St. Paul, every evening at 7 o'clock P. M.: the Antelope at 7 o'clock A. M. (her usual time). Each line deserves a share of the public patronage.

Capt. Reis, and Clerks Zimmermann and Davis of the Clara Hine, are all whole-souled gentlemen, and do all in their power to make everything comfortable and pleasant for their passengers.

Capt. Houghton, Clerks Pershall and Leopold, are so well known to every one that an extended notice from us would be as useless as powder in a cook-stove; therefore we merely state that they still hold forth and are the same gentlemen as ever.

WAR MEETING.—Elsewhere we publish the proceeding of a War Meeting, which was held in this place on Thursday evening. It will be seen by the proceedings that the meeting was held preparatory to a grand Mass Meeting of the county, which is to be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening next. Let all attend, and aid in making a rousing demonstration.

Speeches, short and to the point, will be delivered by several gentlemen who will be present. We hope to see every township in the county represented on that occasion; as questions, of vital importance to all, will be acted upon. Again we say, let all attend.

WILL THEY DRAFT?—This question is frequently asked, and it appears that some foolishly entertain the opinion that it could not be done legally. In reply to all such remarks we can state positively, that Minnesota *must* furnish her quota, voluntarily, or a draft *will* be ordered and *enforced*. As to the legality, we would state that previous to its adjournment, Congress passed an act giving full power to the President to order a draft. Let no one therefore doubt the power of the government to enforce a draft, should it be deemed necessary to do so. If it is desired that a draft should be avoided, let a proper effort be made to fill up the quota.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night the house of our fellow citizen Wm. Coulson, was entered by one of those burglars, who are now so busy, plying their occupation, throughout the State, and while in the act of rifling Coulson's pantaloons of his last and only quarter, made a noise which awakened his victim and then "sloped," with C. in close pursuit. We learn also that the same worthy entered the American House, but was discovered before he could help himself, to anything. Our citizens should be on the alert.

SEND IN THE NOTICES.—We would again request our citizens to hand in the notices of all marriages and deaths that take place. It seems to us that a half-witted person would know that this should be done. Several deaths occurred within the past few weeks, and yet we have not received a single notice.

We would here state that we make no charge for the publication of notices of deaths and if the "lucky swain" is too poor or penurious, we will pass his marriage notice around for the same price.

WAR MEETING—REPORT OF PROCEEDING.—Pursuant to the call the citizens met in front of the Post Office on Thursday evening. The Hon. N. M. D. McMullen called the meeting to order and introduced J. L. Macdonald Esq. who stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of raising a fund to encourage volunteers to come forth to aid the Government, in the hour of danger, and for the support of the families of those who volunteer. He closed his remarks by nominating Hon. N. M. D. McMullen chairman of the meeting, who was elected unanimously, and J. S. DuBois was chosen Secretary.

On motion a committee of seven to consist of J. H. Brown, J. L. Macdonald, D. L. How, John Edert, J. C. Summerville, Frank McGrade and R. M. Wright, was appointed by the chairman to make the necessary arrangements for holding a Grand Mass Meeting at the Court House, on next Tuesday, at 7 o'clock P. M. The committee was instructed to get up a Torch-light procession.

J. H. Brown and J. C. Summerville were called upon and each addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. The meeting adjourned giving three cheers for the Old Flag.

N. M. D. McMULLEN, Chairman.
J. S. DuBOIS, Secretary.
Shakopee, July 24th, 182.

DISSATISFIED.—Many of our German citizens express displeasure at the alleged snubbing of Franz Sigel by the authorities at Washington to make room for Carl Shurz.—*Minneapolis Advertiser.*

The German and other citizens here, and elsewhere, also express displeasure and disgust, at the conduct of the government in this regard. But what of that? Gen. Sigel is only a brave and accomplished officer, whose military genius has already gained several brilliant and important victories, for the Union cause; while Carl Shurz is a distinguished *Republican* politician. That's the difference.

IN A HURRY.—Married, by Justice Murray at the American House July 16th, Henry Drimmond of Hassan, and Ellen Trainor of Minneapolis.

The *Advertiser* thinks that as the above parties were first introduced to each other on the day of their marriage, that they were "in a hurry." What was the use of delay? With a good *Trainer* the bridegroom will soon "learn the ropes."

WHY IS IT NOT ENFORCED?—At the last town meeting a good deal of "gas" was spent by several persons in favor of a by-law to prohibit hogs from runing at large. Well, such a law was enacted, and so far from that law being enforced, we believe there are more hogs runing at large than ever. We hope that our Town Board will see to this, that we may hear no more complaint about the matter.

A MISTAKE.—We have been informed that some persons desirous of volunteering have entertained the belief that they could go into any county, whose bounty happened to be larger than their own, and enlist and draw such bounty. This is a mistake, such bounties are offered to the *citizens* of those counties, and the party enlisting must apply in his own county for the additional bounty, or receive none.

WE are in receipt of a *long* and interesting letter of fourteen pages from the pen of our friend and late companion in arms, T. H. Pendergast of the Second Regiment too late for this issue. We hope our friend will send them a little shorter and more often. We will endeavor to publish it next week.

WELL DONE.—The Minneapolis *Advertiser* says that the "Old Hickory Guards," a company recruiting for the 6th Regiment under the auspices of Messrs. McLeod, Grant and Partridge, now numbers some sixty men. Glad to hear it.

The same paper says that a couple of the most daring acts of burglary were committed in town last Saturday night.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the "Notice of Assignee's Sale" which appears elsewhere in this paper. A large number of notes and demands of P. Peckham, against different parties well known, are therein described and will be offered for sale. Read the advertisement.

REV. JNO. IRELAND has been chosen and commissioned as Chaplain of the 5th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, he having been selected for that position by the regiment; at whose request he was so commissioned.

We learn from the St. Paul *Volksblatt* that Messrs. H. S. Baily of Wabashaw and Dana of St. Paul are getting up a company for the Sixth Regiment, under the name of the "McClellan Guards" and have now forty-five men, at Fort Snelling.

TAX BILL.—Senator Rice will please accept our thanks, for a copy of the laws relating to Direct and Excise taxes. It is an interresting document and very modest in size—only one hundred and fifteen pages.

DAILY JOURNAL.—We learn that the St. Paul *Journal* is to appear in the form of a daily ere long, and will contain all the telegraph and other news found in the St. Paul dailies.

DON'T forget that Anderson still holds forth at his store on Holmes Street. He defies competition, as to the price or quality of his goods.

WINSLOW HOUSE.—This is among the best houses in St. Paul to stop at, when visiting that city.

PAROLED.—The Third Regiment has been released upon parole at Mechanicsville, and are now back to Nashville.

The Shakopee (Minnesota) *Argus* has been not only enlarged, but greatly improved in appearance. We are glad to see such evidence of prosperity on the part of friend Macdonald.—*Grayville (Ill.) Independent.*

Thank you, Clarke. Allow us to reciprocate in noticing that in these hard times, your business has enabled you to come out in a new dress.

The Shakopee *Argus* has been enlarged to an eight column paper, and is much the best paper ever issued in Shakopee. McDonald ought to be supported, by the Democracy at least.—*St. Peter Statesman.*

Chaplain Neill of the First Regiment has resigned.

Review of the Shakopee Market.

Prepared expressly for the ARGUS, and corrected weekly.

Ale.	
XXX Mil. ℔ bbl.	16,00
Lager, ℔ keg,	1,25
Beans.	
White ℔ bu.,	80@00
Butter.	
Firken, ℔ ℔,	4@5
Country, rolls,	6@8
Candles	
Tallow, ℔ ℔,	13
Star,	20
Cheese	
Western ℔ ℔,	8@10
Eastern,	10@12
Coffee	
Rio, ℔ ℔,	20@00
Laguara,	22@25
Java,	24@30
Mocha,	25@20
Eggs	
℔ doz.	6
Fruit	
Apples, green, bbl.	2,50@3,00
" dr. ℔ ℔,	8@10
Cranberries, ℔ bu.,	1,00
Peaches, ℔ ℔,	10@12½
Raisins box,	3,00@4,00
" ½ box,	1,62@2,00
Currants, ℔ ℔	15
Fish	
Cod, ℔ ℔,	8
White,	8@10
Flour	
Extra, ℔ bbl.	3,50@4,00
Meal, ℔ cwt.,	80
Grain	
Wheat, ℔ bbl.	45@50
Corn,	30
Oats,	25
Barley,	25
Rye,	30
Buckwheat,	30
Lumber	
Common, ℔ M,	12,00
Clear,	15,00
Siding,	12,00
Lath,	2,50@3,50
Shingles,	2,50@3,50
Lead	
Bar, ℔ ℔,	10
Shot, ℔ bag,	2,25@2,50
Molasses	
Plantation, ℔ gal.,	60
Sugar House,	75
Golden Syrup,	90
Nails	
Cut, ℔ ℔,	5
Onions	
℔ bushel,	50
Paints and Oils	
White Lead, cwt,	7 to 8,00
Lard Oil, ℔ gal.,	1,00
Neat Foot,	1,50
Whale,	1,00
Linseed,	85 to 1,00
Turpentine,	2,00
Kerosene,	50
Provisions	
Beef, ℔ ℔,	2½ to 4
Pork,	2 to 3
Lard,	6 to 8
Potatoes	
Per bushel,	25
Rice	
Per ℔,	10
Sugar	
Brown ℔ ℔,	10@11
Refined,	12@14
Powdered,	14@16
Crushed,	15@00
Soap	
Common, ℔ ℔	8½
Castile,	20
German,	10
Whiskey	
Rectified, ℔ gal,	30
Mongahala,	1,50
Old Bourbon,	2,00@3,00

Mail Directory.

	ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mail,	7 P. M.	7 A. M.
Western "	7 P. M.	3 A. M.
Glencoe,	8 A. M (Tues'y&Fri'y)	7 P. M.
Faraibault,	6 P. M. Wedns'y,	6 A.M. Monday
Northfield.	6 P.M. Wednsday,	6 A. M. Tuesday
Eden Pr.	No regularity, generally 3 times a week.	

Glencoe mail arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.—Departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

Eastern Mail closes at 10 P. M. Evening before departure. Western Mail will close at 10 P. M. Glencoe mail closes at 5 P. M.

Post Office hours on Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M.

D. L. HOW, P. M.

ANDERSON AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the the citizens of

SCOTT COUNTY & VICINITY

that he has just opened in the Store

Lately Occupied by P. Peckham,

HOLMES ST., - - - - - SHAKOPEE,

A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS, *Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,* GROCERIES, CROCKERY, —AND— FARMING UTENSILS;

to the examination of which he asks the especial attention of purchasers.

He thinks his stock particularly ADAPTED to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE
Quick Sales & Small Profits!

CALL AND SEE.
W. H. ANDERSON.

DAILY MINNESOTA RIVER MAIL PACKET,

ANTELOPE,

FROM SAINT PAUL TO CARVER.

Will run daily between the above named points, leaving Carver at five, Chaska at six, and Shakopee at seven; arriving at St. Paul in time to connect with the La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque and Dunleith line of Packets. Leaves St. Paul, Lower Levee, at two; Upper Levee, at half past two P. M.

GEORGE HOUGHTON, Master.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

By the use of the patent Latch or Self-Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard-twisted or slack, homespun or machine-spun; thus doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically TO WOMEN and when its value is understood through the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.

Undershirts,	Gents' Suspenders,
Drawers,	Nubian Scarfs,
Gents' Comforts,	Undersleeves in great variety,
Table Covers,	Ladies Opera Capes,
Head Dresses,	Tidies,
Cravats,	Sontags,
Capes,	Shawls,
Purses,	Elgolets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, seamless* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than if executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine those machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.
J. H. TIBBETTS, AGENT
[v1;n1;1y.]

1862 SHAKOPEE 1862.

HARDWARE STORE.

Corner of Holmes & First Sts. Shakopee.

T. J. DUFFY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in *Hardware and Cutlery* Of Every Description.

Stoves Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Agricultural Impliments,

AND MECHANICS TOOLS.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

Remember the Old Stand; corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee Minnesota

Job Work and Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
[v1;n1;tf.]

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JOHN O'NEILL,

HAVING received, has now on hand and for sale

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER POINT ON THE

Minnesota River a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes.

Also a well selected stock of Liquors consisting in part of

MONGAHALA AND BOURBON WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c., &c.,

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store corner of Maine and Meredian Streets opposite the Hotel

BELLE PLAINE, - - - MINN.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

[v1;n1;tf.]

D. L. HOW, Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, *TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, LAMPS, PLASTERING HAIR, KEROSENE OIL, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS.*

All orders from Country Dealers promptly attended to with CARE AND DESPATCH.

KEROSENE OIL

That will not explode at

60 cts per Gallon.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS AND SHADES, at prices which astonish the People, at—

HOW'S Drug Store.

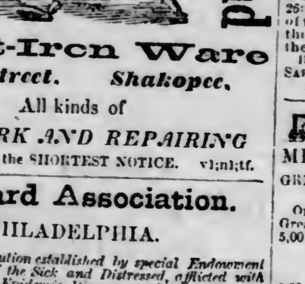
200 Barrels Salt

For Sale at

ST. PAUL PRICES.
D. L. HOW.
v1;n1;tf.]

JOHN McMULLEN,

DEALER IN



Stoves, Tin Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

First Street. Shakopee.

All kinds of

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

done to order on the SHORTEST NOTICE. v1;n1;tf.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age occupation, habits of life, etc.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. v1;n1

NEW

GOODS!

Strait & Holton

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

—OUR—

SPRING STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

has been received. Consisting in part, of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Crockery Glass and Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at

SMALL PROFITS
—FOR—
Cash or Produce,

At market rates.

Give us a call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We are not to be undersold by any other establishment in the city.

THE HIGHEST SAINT PAUL PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR FURS.

STRAIT & HOLTON.
Shakopee, December, 14th 1861. v1;n32;1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1858, by Henry H. Spencer and Melvina A. Spencer, his wife, both of Louisville, County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, unto Gates Warner, Chalmers & Co., a mercantile firm, doing business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes, given for the sums of seven hundred and fifty dollars, each bearing date the fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1858 with interest after due, at the rate of two per cent per month, until paid; one payable six months after date thereof; the other payable nine months after date thereof; both being payable to the order of Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., at the Marine Bank, Chicago, and signed by the said H. H. Spencer, whereby the said Henry H. Spencer, and Melvina A. Spencer his wife, conveyed unto the said Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Co., their heirs and assigns the following tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, described as follows: to wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve, (12) in Block fifty-three (53); also levy lot four (4), as the same appear upon the recorded plat of the Town of Louisville, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Scott. Also, a certain other tract of land immediately below and adjoining to said Town of Louisville, fronting and lying eighty (80) feet upon the Minnesota river, and extending back from said river one hundred [100] feet in depth, to which said last described price of land stands a certain flouring mill." Which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said County of Scott, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1858, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said day, and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 289, 290 and 291; and which said notes and mortgage were on 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, for value received duly assigned, transfered and set over to Linneas P. Noble, of New York City, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and duly recorded in Book "F" of mortgages, on page 12. And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said notes or any part thereof, and which said notes have not been paid in full, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the lands therein described, together with their appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Scott County, in the town of Shakopee, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale allowed by law.

Dated April 12th, A. D. 1862.
SARGENT & GRISWOLD, Att'ys for Assignee.
LINNEAS P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows

5.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:55 A. M., Albany 4 15 A. M., New York 9 55 P. M., Boston 12:20 A. M.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:53, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 5:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M. Fast Express, arrives in Chicago at 7:20 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, *all bilious complaints*—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLINGS.
LIVER REGULATOR,

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 13, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND LIFE BITTERS,

And now consider myself *entirely cured.*"

Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 1860. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 13 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicine, but found no permanent relief until I used

Darling's Liver Regulator AND LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tobo, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y. writes: "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes: "Feb. 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

Darling's Life Bitters,

and was *entirely cured.* I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I. writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

Darling's Liver Regulator,

I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

When our children get out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

READER, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, postpaid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING,
102 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cent and $1 Bottles each v1;n1.6

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

IMPORTANT TO TOBBACOC CHEWER!

DR. GUSTAV LINNARD'S TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

THE GRT *Substitue for Tobbacco.*

IT is a well-known and incontrovertable fact that use of Tobbacco, is the promoting cause of many of the most severe

MENTAL AND PHYSICICAL DISORDERS.

To which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and careful experience have clearly proven, and that it contains certain narotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in its effects which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously diseased.

Tobbacco also effects the entire nervous system manifesting itself as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES.

Are designed to counteract those baneful influences and have proved completely successful in a multitude of cases and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves, they exert a beneficial effect upon the entire system, restoring the taste which has become vitiated or destroyed by great indulgences, completely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobbacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the stomach invigorating the whole system.

Pesons who are irretrievably undermining their constitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and unpleasant habit os Tobbacco Chewing.

These Troches or Lozengers are put up in a convenient and portable at the low price of 50 cents per box. A liberal discount to the trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed.

JAMES E. BOWERS, Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Race Sts., Philadelphia.

Any editor or publisher inserting the above advertisement for one year; shall receive in payment thereof $20 worth of any kind of Printing Ink, for sale by Messrs. Day & Bro., of this city, at cash prices. The ink to be subject to the publisher's order at the expiration of every three months; each publication to be sent regularly, addressed to Printer's News Letter. (v1,n1;1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

Name of Mortgagor—JAMES A. ASHLEY.
Name of Mortgagee—CHESTER F. PLIMPTON.
Name of Assignee of Mortgage—WILLIAM CHICKERING
Date of Mortgage, February 27th, A. D. 1860.

Recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, pages 110, 111, 112, in the office of the Register of Deeds Scott County Minnesota.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—The east half of the south east quarter of section number twenty-one, and the west half of the south west quarter of section number twenty two, and a strip or piece of land ten rods wide on the west side of the east half of the south west quarter, of section number twenty-two, all in Township number one hundred and fifteen north of range number twenty three west, and containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, and situated in said county of Scott.

Said Mortgage was assigned by said Mortgagee to said William Chickering on the nineteenth day of December A. D. 1861. Said assignment is recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages, on page 604 in the office of the Register of Deeds, aforesaid.

Default has been made in condition of said Mortgage, by the neglect of said Mortgagor to pay the amount which the same was executed to secure, (to wit, the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars with interest thereon since the date thereof), or any part thereof.

The whole amount of said mortgage debt is now claimed to be due and is due besides interest thereon since the date of said mortgage. No proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due upon said mortgage, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Scott in front of the Court House in Shakopee in said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of March A. D. 1862 at ten oclock A. M. of that day.

Dated Shakopee, Feb. 11th, 1862.
WILLIAM CHICKERING, Assignee of Mortgagee.
L. M. BROWN, Att'y for Assignee. n126w.

Notice to Subscribers.

WE OFFER AS A PREMIUM TO

Every three Dollar Subscriber to VANITY FAIR,

A COPY OF THE

ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS,

To be shortly published, in book form, by RUDD & CARLETON, of this city. Price, $1.25. We will send any other ONE DOLLAR Publication which may be preferred.

We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the

BOOK WILL BE SENT POSTAGE FREE.

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Single Volume . . Postage paid	$2 00
Three Volumes and Copy of Paper, one year, books prepaid only	7 00
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Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to

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SOMETHING for THE TIMES!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S **American Cement Glue**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture.
IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots &c.
IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle
IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.
IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.
IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.
IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling a shilling saved is a shilling earned.
IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster vase is broken and you can't match it: mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metals.

Any article Cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every Housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—*New York Times.*

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*New York Express.*

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ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

$10,00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
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Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.
Important to Builders.
Important to Railroad Co's.
Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns every body,

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD DEPOTS, CARS, and on Public Buildings generally, Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by Gutta Percha and India Rubber.

No Heat is required in making application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished *the same day.*

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a *perfectly* FIRE PROOF *surface,* with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

LIQUID

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs OF ALL KINDS.

This is THE ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which *will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates for any length of time, when applied to metals,* to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrision and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and PERMANENT business.

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We can give an abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

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Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application. (v1;n1;tv.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT

Court Scott County 5th Judicial District.

Warren Packard, against David Musser, Edward C. Wells and Margret Wells his wife John Madden & Mary J. Madden his wife. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action which complaint has been filed with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office at the Court House at Shakopee in said Scott County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the town of Minneapolis Hennepin county in said State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint and serve a copy within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Dated March, 7th 1862. E. S. JONES, Att'y for Pl'ff.

HENRY NIEBERGALL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

Has always on hand a full supply to meet the

WANTS OF HIS CUSTOMORS.

All of which will be sold as

LOW as CAN be HAD ELSEWHERE

The HIGHEST PRICE in

Cash, Paid for Hides & Furs.

HENRY NIEBERGALL.
Shakopee Dec. 1861. v1n8tf

AGRICULTURAL

—AND HOUSEHOLD—

DEPARTMENT.

The Farmer's Profession.

The following, which has frequently appeared in the public journals, is an extract from an address delivered by Judge Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, at the first important agricultural fair held in the Rock River country, in 1842 and published in full in the *Prairie Farmer* for 1843, page 97:

Above all things, Farmers, *honor* your vocation. Arise to the nobility of your employment. Occupy that station in society to which the dignity of your calling and the ownership of the soil entitles you. Give your sons a liberal *and a general* education for the farm as for the celebrated professions." Banish from you household the false and pernicious sentiment that at your sons are too talented to become farmers, and that there are pursuits in our country, other than Agriculture that will open to them a surer way to wealth and honor.

From the beginning the cultivation of the Earth has been the delight of the Wise. The Great Ancestor of our race was ordained a husbandman by the Creator, and placed in a garden.

"Planted by the Sovereign Planter, when he made
Every herb, and every tree
Of *man's delightful use*."

Princes, patriarchs, prophets, kings, philosophers—the great of all ages—have honored Agriculture with their fondest regard. The pursuits, indeed, laborious. Labor, however, is not an evil except in its excess. Its cheerful performance by man has freed it from the original curse. Work is the gracious ordination of Heaven for human excellence, the parent of Virtue, and the condition of unmixed blessings. Idleness

The Farmer's calling is full of moral grandeur. He supports the world, is the partner of Nature, and peculiarly a co-worker with God." The sun, the atmosphere, the dews, the rains, day and night, the seasons—all the natural agents—are his ministers in the spacious Temple of the firmament. Health is the attendant of his toils. The philosophy of Nature exercises and exalts the intellect of the intelligent farmer. His moral powers are ennobled by the magnifications of Supreme Love and Wisdom in everything around him—as one sees the opening bud, the delicate flower, the growing and ripening fruit, the tender tree—in every stable life and beauty, springing out of dust and decay; and in the wonderful succession and harmony of the seasons.

"Power, goodness, and wisdom, divine, unlimited, these
At once the rolled Orb, at once the unfolding year
Evince and celebrate."

We are now beginning a mighty moral revolution. Hitherto glory has been sought in the destruction rather than in the preservation of life. Hitherto glory has been sought in the destruction rather than in the preservation of life. A better age is rising upon us. In which war will be found in undisputed decline. We will yet be done to the benefactors of mankind. We trust that those who have labored in the cause in which we are now engaged—Young, and Watson, and Paxton, and Beecher, and many others, both of the dead and the living, who have laid society under enduring obligation—will receive their wages of the purest gratitude. How dim, how contemptible the fame of the mere Warrior, when contrasted with that of the Civilian and the husbandman!

Hydropathy in the Garden.

The title of a farm article in your journal of last week suggests a few remarks concerning the use of water in the garden. There is no doubt that a great many people make unnecessary work for themselves by watering their flowering plants when they do not need it. They seem to think that the moment the soil begins to look at all dry, that they must begin to water, and out comes the watering pot, and each plant receives a little dribble, moistening the surface of the ground and doing about as much good as to spit on the plant. Now it by no means follows that even if the soil be dry a couple of inches from the surface, that plants require watering, for well established plants have their roots running deeply into the ground, beyond the reach of harm from any ordinary drought. Very small plants nearly root out, or young seedlings may be benefited by the waterings every two or three days, if the weather be dry.

Whenever it becomes necessary to water established plants, do it thoroughly, and give them such a soaking that they will not require another in a week. Frequent waterings harden the soil around plants, rendering it impervious to ordinary gentle showers and dews, and excluding the air from the roots. If the number of plants is not too great, it will be better to make a little trench around each one, pouring the water into that, and then drawing the soil over it. By this means you will avoid the caking consequent upon the ordinary manner of watering.—[G. B. H. in *Country Gentleman*.

IS THE PIG A GRAZIER?—If there is any one animal that is omnivorous—that is, one that will live upon almost everything and anything, fish, flesh, grain or grass, it is the pig. He is carnivorous, granivorous and graminivorous. We know that he will thrive and grow fat in a cornfield, we know too that he will grow and thrive in a butcher's yard, where he can get nothing but fish and blood. And to the question whether he is a grazier, we can answer, yes. We have known the hog to live the year round and keep in pretty good order on grass in summer, and clover hay in winter. Our friends in Madawaska, also in other sections of this State, and indeed throughout the Western and Southern States, turn their hogs out to graze as regularly as they do their cattle. Some of them keep them during the winter, all, or in part on clover hay. Our neighbor Kezer, of Winthrop, used to feed his store hogs on clover hay, crumbled or pounded fine with a flail, and they throve well upon it. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* last February, gave an account of some clover hay-fed swine that were found to be in good condition.

"I have seen," says he, "twenty five shoats, (September pigs,) the present winter, which have been fed on clover hay alone, and they are in good flesh; in fact they are in better condition than the average of pigs wintered without good warm shelter, and fed on grain. The clover fed these pigs was cut on the 4th of July, and secured without a drop of rain upon it, and of course very nutrious. The pigs in addition are supplied with warm comfortable quarters, and have at all times access to warm spring water." He also adds, "I once had a neighbor who owned a noted sow, to which he never fed a mouthful of grain during winter, but kept her in a yard with his cattle, and she ate with them the hay, and throve upon it."

Hogs, however will thrive best upon a variety food, and the offener a supply of good corn meal is found in this variety, the better will they thrive, but corn is not absolutely necessary to keep them in good store order.—*Maine Farmer.*

A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had be the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning: "Never gamble, *never*—above all things, never get in debt, but if you do, *let it be for manure!*"

PRESERVATION OF GRAIN IN AIR TIGHT BINS.—We find in *Le Genie Industriel* a notice of a report recently made to the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, by M. Doyere, giving an account of a long series of investigations and experiments made by him in relation to the preservation of grain. M. Doyere comes to the conclusion that the very best mode of preserving wheat and other grains is by inclosing them in air-tight boxes, which are buried in the earth, or deposited in cellars beneath the surface. He says that the best material for the boxes or bins is sheet iron in very thin plates, galvanized or covered with zinc, and painted on the outside with bitumen.

The principal purpose of M. Doyere's report is to give an account of five experiments on a grand scale, which have been made at Paris, Alger, Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon, from 1854 to 1861, to test this plan. The conclusion formulated in the documents is, that the wheat, in all the cases, came from the bins the same as it went in, weight for weight, quality for quality. It was preserved without deterioration, without detriment and without expense. In addition it is stated that the iron bins cost from one-half to three-fifths as much as ordinary granaries.—*Scientific American.*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'

Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine established in 1837, and first a tide of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in (also or any other county, all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumption Lung Disease.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and present to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to effect a satisfaction in every case. No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSER, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by N. H. HARRY & Co., St. Anthony, and all Druggists.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK and TELEGRAPH ROUTE

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NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Carrying the

Great Western United States Mails.

Express Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all Trains from the State Shore, Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Dubuque, and run through to New York without change.

This is the route from the Great Western and Southern States to New York City—splendid ventilated sleeping cars on Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Redwell Passengers transferred free in New York, by Baggageman and call for Tickets at Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, or elsewhere sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords the direct or shortest route of Freight as well as any other route.

AN EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

runs to New York daily, making close connections through to Boston and Eastern points, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. GUYMAN, 241 Broadway, New York; Jonas S. Bishop, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.; JACOB BINSTEIN, Detroit, Mich.; 61 Clark street, Chicago; or of M. M. Forsyth, 21 Pine, Buffalo.

CHA'S MINOT,
H. E. SWETZ, Gen'l Supt.
North Western Ag't. (1-1m:26-w)

CHICAGO

PRAIRIE DU CHEN AND ST. PAUL

RAILWAY LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL POINTS IN

The North-West

TO

CHIGAGO, MILWAUKEE,

AND ALL POINS

EAST AND SOUTH.

The advantages of this route, from all points on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the East, are superior to those offered by any competing Line.

No change of Cars is made between Prairie du Chien and Chicago.

The splendid First Class Steamers of the Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, superior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for speed, comfort and convenience, make direct connections with Express Trains at Prairie du Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full night's rest and a good breakfast on board the Steamer, making the change from Steamers to Cars by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this route is 150 miles. The distance via the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 462 miles. Over one mile of Omnibus travel is incurred by taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this Line to AT LEAST an equal share of the Northwestern business.

E. B. BACON,
General Ticket Agent, Milwaukee.

C. N. HUBBELL,
Western Traveling Agent.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Ag't St. Paul.
BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Freight Ag'ts, St. Paul

THE LATEST DISCOVERY!

AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Minnesota that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, for the Counties of

Scott and Ramsey.

This machine is the latest invented knitting machine and

THE ONLY REAL KNITTING MACHINE

now offered to the public, and placed within reach of a person of the most limited means.

Both the Hand Machine and Self Acting Needle which is used in this machine every variety of yarn can be used, whether coarse or fine, rough or smooth, hard twisted or stack, home spun or machine-spun; this doing away with a great difficulty that exists in all other knitting machines.

Aikens Family Knitting Machine BELONGS emphatically To WOMEN and when its value is understood though the country it will produce a revolution in the knitting business. A SMART GIRL, with one of these machines can

Make Twelve Dollars A Week.

The following are a few of the almost unlimited variety of fabrics and articles of wearing apparel which with the most surprising facility and perfection, are made upon this truly matchless machine viz:

Stockings of every size and texture.
Fedoras, Hats, Scarfs, Mittens, Gloves, Comforters, Tippets, Cravats, Capes, Purses, Shawls, Blankets &c. &c.

Gents' Suspenders, Gentlemen's Shirts, Undersleeves in great variety, Ladies' Opera Capes, Tidies, Sontags, Shawls, Blankets &c. &c.

All of these are *Knitted, ready* work, as the work done by this machine requires no seam to prepare it for market, the machine itself doing the work more perfect than it is executed by hand.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine these machines—or the work done by them—can see one in operation by calling upon the Agent at his Jewelry Store,

HOLMES STREET, SHAKOPEE.

J. H. TIBBETTS,
AGENT

[ytanfdly.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for Ramsey County, State of the State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the sixteenth day of [illegible] A. D. 1861, for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, wherein Lucius Hoyt and [illegible] Hoyt are plaintiffs and the Chaska Company are defendants, and in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants, and whereas said judgment was not satisfied in the County of Scott of the State of Minnesota on the [illegible] of November A. D. 1861.

I, [illegible] on the [illegible] of April, A. D. 1862 levied upon Lot [illegible] of section nine (9) of township one hundred and [illegible] (135), north of range twenty-three (23), as the property of the said Chaska Company.

Now, I do hereby give that I will sell the above described property to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution, and the costs thereon.

Dated Shakopee Mar. 22d, 1862.

FRANK McGRADE,
L. L. & W. F. BAXTER, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Att'ys. (5:6-7w.)

Blackwood's Magazine

— AND THE —

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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

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The Postage to any part of the United States, will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1863. And as a

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Which is about the price of the original Works for one year.

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The Testimony of the whole World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

AND

PILLS.

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts. Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and efficient use of this inestimable preparation. Treatment to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is folly; for should the skin unite, a heavy diseased ulcerous remains, underneath to break out with new fold fury in a few days.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the throat three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soothe, penetrate and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system, from its tubes even to feet in any local part, whereas the Ointment does its work at once. Whoever tries the ingenuity in the above manner for diseases mentioned, or any other disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles. Fistulas, Stricture.

The above class of complaints will be removed by night by fomenting the Parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these painful complaints should be constant in applying their fingers. I would have the operation that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the parts affected, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day. Bad it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any injurious acrid matter, and cure the complaint, which is the cause. There again head a double pot-lees, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for fistulas, cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general beating down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Bad ulcers, or also swellings, can with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only rankle in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy one. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Tropical Swellings. Pare'ysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints offer wholly in their or nature, yet they will receive relief from the Ointment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this ointment is diligently rubbed in to the parts affected, plasters or any other means have failed. In all serious ailments the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chilblains,	Gout,	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Corns, (Soft)	Swellings,	Scalds,
Bites of Mosquitoes,		Lumbago,	Tumors,
Piles of any kind,		Piles,	Ulcers,
Sand Flies,		Stiff Joints,	Rheumatism, Wounds,
Coco-bay		Elephantiasis,	Scalds,
			Sore Nipples,

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," as discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward is offered to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any counterfeiters or vendors of the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at Manufactories of Professor Holloway, Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world at the annexed prices, 62 cents, 87 cents, and $1 each.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, made, executed, and delivered, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1859 by Alexander McAlmon and Margaretta McAlmon his wife, of Shakopee County of Scott and State of Minnesota, unto James Burrell of the same county and state, to secure the payment of the sum of [illegible] dollars, for the sum of two hundred and [illegible] dollars, bearing even date with said Mortgage with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, as shown by said Alexander McAuley, and payable in one and two years after date, to the order of said James Burrell whereby the said Alexander McAuley and Margaretta McAuley his wife, conveyed unto said James Burrell, his heirs and assigns, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott and state of Minnesota, to wit: "Lots six (6) and eight (8) in Block twenty, one hundred and fifteen (115) North range twenty-two (22) west, containing forty acres, according to the government survey" conditioned upon the payment of said sum according to said two promissory notes.

Which said Mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1859 at 5 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in Book "C" of Mortgages, page 450 &c.

And which said said Mortgage was on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1861, for value received, duly assigned transferred and set over by D. Campbell, of the State of Minnesota, and which assignment was filed for record in the office of Register of Deeds of said County of Scott, on the day of July, A. D. 1861 at 9 o'clock A. M. and was duly recorded in Book "D" of Mortgages on page [illegible].

And no proceedings at law or otherwise having been had to collect said debt or any part thereof, and which said notes (except the first one, which was for twenty dollars) have not been paid or any part thereof and are now claimed to be due and unpaid, and notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public auction at the front door of the Court House in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.

Dated Shakopee Nov. 29th, 1861.

J. L. MACDONALD, Att'y. MARTIN HUNTER, Executrix.

OLD

Gold Pens Re-pointed,

Price Fifty Cents.

PERSONS having gold pens with the points off, can have them made as good as new, by sending them by mail with 50 cents enclosed in case, or postage stamps. The pen will be returned neat mail, in as good condition as when purchased.

The following is a list of prices for the retail trade, of either style, that will be promptly sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of order, enclosed the amount in cash, or postage stamps.

No. 1. Mammoth	$2.50,	with case $3.00
No. 2. "	2.00,	" " 2.50
No. 3. Engraving	1.50,	" " 2.00
No. 4. Medium	1.00	" " 1.50
No. 5. French Fountain		2.

☞ All pens warranted for one year.
Liberal discount made to dealers.
All orders sent to

KITTER & DUGAN,
No. 16, Bastable Arcade, Syracuse, N. Y.

NELSON BETTS, SAMUEL DUGAN.

Purify the Blood!

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills

— AND —

Phœnix Bitters.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affectio of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, SERIOUS LOOSENESS, PILES COSTIVENESS, BILES AND COEOHS CHOLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these Medicines immediately.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Flatulency,

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease: a cure by these medicines is permanent.

FORTUNES OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS,

Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite,

MALEGNAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, hitherto, sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints and Organs,

RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings,

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every Description

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when ever their existence is suspected, Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York

Will Be Sent Free by all Druggists.

HEALTH RESTORED!

DR. MOTT'S

Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extensive curative efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE LIVER COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., TURPETS ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

THE IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 30 cents per box; six boxes, $2 50; one dozen boxes, $4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the Seal of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in and for the County of Scott and State of Minnesota upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the Third day of March A. D 1862 in an action wherein E. G. Gorham and Jonathan Williams Phillips constituting the firm of E. G. Gorham & Co. were plaintiffs and said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, I have on the 5th day of March 1862, levied upon Lot five (5) in Block four (4) in subdivision Twenty-six (26) of Gorham's Addition to Shakopee, and I do hereby give notice that I will sell the real property levied on, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, on the 7th day of April A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the said execution and the costs thereon.

Dated at Shakopee March 8th, 1862.

L. L. W. F. BAXTER, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.
Plaintiff's Attorney. FRANK McGRADE, Sheriff of Scott County Minn.

State of Minnesota
District Court, 5th district.
County of Scott

Robert Chisholm and Henry H. Spencer, Plaintiffs,
vs.
George B. Chisholm and Henry H. Spencer, Defendants.

Summons—for debt.

The state of Minnesota, To the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby Summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Shakopee in said County of Scott, in said state within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y. 1861 1861. W. H. BAXTER
Plaintiff's Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGORS.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—William M. Sherrard.
DATE OF MORTGAGE.—May 9th 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED on the 11th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 391 and 392.
ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
AMOUNT CLAIMED to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety three cents ($529.93.)
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—"Beginning at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. G. Griswold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning."
NO SUIT or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD,
A. G. CHAPMAN, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'y for Assignee. (8:7w

MORTGAGE SALE.

NAME OF MORTGAGOR.—James Shepherd.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Richard Shepherd.

Said mortgage bears date the 10th day of June, 1858, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 247 and 248 June 18th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon, at the date of this notice, three hundred and four 30-100 dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SAID MORTGAGE.

All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Scott, and state of Minnesota, and known as follows, viz: The north east quarter, of south west quarter & south east quarter of north west quarter, and north half of north east quarter of section thirty two, in Township 115, north range twenty one west.

DEFAULT has been made, in the condition of the above described mortgage, by the neglect of the mortgagor to pay the sum thereby secured, or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance thereof, and of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder at the Court House in Shakopee in said county of Scott, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage with costs of sale.

Dated Shakopee Mar. 22d, 1862.

L. L. & W. F. BAXTER, Att'ys. RICHARD SHEPHERD, Mortgagee. (5:6-7w.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGORS.—Luke Marvin and Ruben M. Wright.
MORTGAGEE.—William M. Sherrard.
DATE OF MORTGAGE.—May 9th 1857.
MORTGAGE RECORDED on the 11th day of May 1857 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Mortgages on pages 391 and 392.
ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.—Fisher Hazard.—Assignment duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds.
AMOUNT CLAIMED to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety three cents ($529.93.)
DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—"Beginning at the South East corner of the two story brick building owned by one G. G. Griswold situate upon Lot number five (5) in Block number five (5) as the same is designated upon the recorded plat of Shakopee City, thence running west on the line of said building and parallel with the line of First Street, forty feet, thence running south on a line parallel to the line of Holmes Street, twenty-three feet, more or less,—thence East on the line of First Street and parallel to the first line forty feet,—thence north on the line of Holmes Street, parallel to the west line, twenty-three feet, more or less to the place of beginning."
NO SUIT or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore,
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage and recorded therewith and pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in such case made, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Shakopee in the said County of Scott on Monday the seventh day of April 1862 at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated February 21st, 1862. FISHER HAZARD,
A. G. CHAPMAN, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Att'y for Assignee. (8:7w

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Robert H. Chalfield President Belle Plaine Co., mortgagee dated November 23d A. D. 1858 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County Minnesota, December 25th A. D. 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "C" of mortgages pages 430 and 431, and whereas said mortgage was duly assigned to wit: on the 13th day of December A. D. 1859 duly assigned by Andrew G. Chalfield President of Belle Plaine Co., and D. W. Ingersoll Assignee of Belle Plaine Co. to Walter H. Brown, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Scott County aforesaid on the 15th of December A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Book "D" of mortgages page 82, and whereas said mortgage was thereafter duly, to wit: on the 7th of February A. D. 1860, duly assigned by Walter H. Brown to Pamela Bonebrake, wife of J. Gilbertson, by deed of assignment recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Scott County, on the 28th of February A. D. 1860 at 5 o'clock P. M. in Book "D" of mortgages, page 106; and whereas there is claimed to be due and is due upon the said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand one Hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($3169) and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise been had to recover the aforesaid sum or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgaged premises will be sold at Public Auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Shakopee in said Scott County on the 14th day of January A. D. 1862 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the aforesaid debt, interest and accrued costs and also costs and expenses of sale.

Dated Henderson Oct. 1st. 1861. ELI T. WILDER
WILDER & WILDERS, Attorneys. (vlno:7w.)

1862 1862

"THAT STANDARD SHEET."

Great National Banner Of Intelect.

FOR

AMERICAN HEARTS AND HOMES

THE

NEW YORK MERCURY.

A NEW YEAR WITH AN OLD FRIEND.

On New Year's day of 1862, that world renowned and marvellous gem of American journalism, the New and Mercury, will enter upon the twenty-fourth year of the most brilliant career ever achieved by a paper. During the past year it has taken the leaders, article, review and oracle of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND AMERICAN HOMES from one ocean—and from Canada to Canada, to Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. Young and old, rich and poor, have revelled in the enchanting stores of wisdom romance, poetry, and genial humor; and the praise is "familiar in their mouths as household words."

No noble patriot soldier in his tent, too has whiled away the tedium of camp life in the absorbing review of its

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finding in them a fascinating mental discipline known only to those who read the Literary Banner of the GRAND ARMY OF AMERICAN INTELLECT AND GENIUS!

In commencing a New Year the proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY can only say, that it shall be their aim to make their great family journal of American literature for 1862, more brilliant and enchanting than ever in its concentration of all the world's grandest and most beautiful specialities in beautiful Romance, graceful Poetry elegant and quaint essays, refulnie Knowledge, sparkling and entertaining News—until, like love, it

"—rules the court, the camp, the bower,"

as it already rules the happy domestic fireside.

The editorial tone and National departments of The New York Mercury will continue true to that lofty spirit of patriotism which has made it a necessity of the people since the War began, and kept it in enthusiastic demand when other sheets were dying all around it for want of popular support.

A ready the largest Literary Journal in the world, and famous as the boast of a thousand brilliant literarary reputations its programme for 1862, will be magnificent beyond all precedent. The most renowned gems of this country and europe have been secured to its service, at an outlay equal to the expense of more than one national government, in the Old World! and its novelties, or continued stories, for 1862, will be the most splendid tribute of elegant fiction ever published. To these, too, the magic pencil of the greatest of American artists, Mr. Felix O. C. Darley, will lend the aid of pictorial art.

One story initiatory of the New